THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 189

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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Six months, do do 5 00
One month, do do 1 00
Single copies, payable to order or agent..... 5
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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

There were 199 deaths in Chicago last week.

Harriet Prescott Spofford is writing a new book.

The first thing Adam planted in the garden—his foot.

Miss Dix is overhauling the asylums in Kansas.

The Spitalfield weavers are the smallest men in England.

The Queen of Portugal is well again, and has been lately in Paris.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is doing a fine business.

The Battle Place, Claiborne parish, Louisiana, 3,680 acres, is for sale.

The keeper of Castle Pinckney, Charleston, was shot by his assistant.

Over three hundred marriages were celebrated in Paris one day last month.

In the cheap restaurants in England the knives and forks are chained to the table.

Bierstadt has received from Napoleon the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

About eight thousand bushels of wheat were received in Nashville on Friday.

The removal of the capital of Montana from Virginia City to Helena is being debated.

One hundred and twelve young men have been admitted into the Freshmen Class of Yale.

Prim refuses portraits of him which do not represent his cocked hat and proud plume.

The taxable property of Newark, N. J., has been increased during the past year some $9,000,000.

The French Empress has all her books bound in green morocco, decorated with gilded bees.

Judge McDonald, of the United States District Court, is dangerously ill at Indianapolis.

Carlinville, Illinois, is soon to be lighted with gas. The works are in progress of construction.

The Logansport (Indiana) *Pharos* nominates the Hon. D. W. Voorhees for Governor in 1872.

The press and other effects of the late *National Intelligencer* were sold at public auction Tuesday.

Along the outer boulevards of Paris steam cars are now running without rails on macadamized roads.

Edwin M. Stanton is better. He proposes, for the sake of change of climate, to go to Arizona shortly.

The Islands of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, are yielding an extraordinary crop of hay this season.

The grand jury of Owen county, Ky., has presented a true bill of witchcraft against an aged woman.

In St. Louis, on Sunday, a "soiled dove," named Ida Clifford, was thrown from a buggy and badly injured.

It is stated that ex-Senator Foster, of Connecticut, has accepted the position of Professor of the Yale Law School.

Ohioans in Washington have formed a social economical and political association. A. M. Ganjewer, President.

We know a young lady who has labelled a photograph album, containing the pictures of gentlemen friends, Book of Hims.

Mrs. Esther Wallace, wife of Robert Wallace, a well-known St. Louis commedian, died the other day from intemperance.

A man in Troy, Ohio, has deserted his wife and eloped with his mother-in-law. There are few men who will follow that example.

It is reported that the Sultan of Turkey is making arrangements to secure civil and religious rights to the Christians in Crete.

The cholera, which broke out in the beginning of July at Teheran, in Persia, where the deaths rose rapidly to thirty a day, is making its way westward.

The Rev. S. P. Linn, of Ohio, who preached another man's sermon and kissed another man's wife, stands a good chance of being turned out of the fold.

While firing a salute in honor of the arrival of General Sheridan at Burlington, Vermont, on Friday, Peter Lander, of the First Battery, had an arm blown off.

Five thousand dollars have been placed at the disposal of Colonel Gorlow, the Russian Military Agent at New York, for experiments on rifles on a new principle.

The Cumberland is still receding with only eighteen inches on the Harpeth Shoals. The water is so shallow that a man could almost wade across just above the upper landing.

On Thursday evening Charles Meyer, his wife, and a young lady employed as governess, were drowned while surbathing at Southampton, Long Island.

The honor of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. Peter Coats, of Paisley, the well known manufacturer of spool thread.

When Horace Greeley was asked about his late narrow escape from death at Long Branch, he curtly replied: "Ask the horse; I didn't run away."

The division of the State is an important feature in the Texas canvass. Hamilton and Baker, the Conservative candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, oppose division. Davis and Flannagan, the ultra Radical candidates, advocate the division of the State into three or four separate States, thereby securing six or eight Senators instead of two.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

A Practical View---Absurdity of the Talk About Excluding the Chinamen.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* addresses the following communication to the editors of that paper:

As it is evident that the question of importing Chinese laborers must soon come to the practical issue, especially as it regards the cultivation of cotton, I desire to present one side of the question which has not yet been stated.

With the moral aspect of the question I do not propose to meddle, confining myself with this, that if we cannot absorb the Mongolian as well as the Celt, the Teuton and the negro, and permit each and all to have equal rights and privileges, then Democracy is a failure.

What I have to say is upon the economic question. The immigration of Chinese laborers has thus far been treated as if they must of necessity be imported as "coolies" under contracts for long terms of service at low rates of wages, and under such compulsory conditions as to make them practically serfs, almost slaves. Such importation is rightly prohibited by law, and Southerners who expect to re-establish a force system of labour by any such methods will be greviously disappointed. But very large numbers of Chinese laborers —as I believe nearly the whole force which built the Central Pacific railroad —were brought over as free laborers, under contracts approved by a United States consul, and which did not infringe the law prohibiting the coolie trade.

The system was established by a gentleman now in San Francisco, who explained it to me himself. I give it from memory at the risk of some errors. He went to Hong Kong, and there found a Chinese merchant of great wealth who was willing to attempt to induce the voluntary migration of laborers and to become responsible for the fulfillment of contracts made by them; and if my memory serves me he sent out over twenty thousand men. He (the merchant) agreed with other Chinamen that each should furnish one thousand. These men again agreed with others to furnish fifty each, and the contractors for fifty went out to find the men. The bargain was to advance fourteen dollars—the cost of passage—and a deposit with the Chinese company of San Francisco to secure the return of bodies in case of death. The contract made by the laborer, and accredited before a United States Consul, was to work out this advance at a certain rate of wages, and thereafter to be free to make a new bargain or to go where he pleased. I was assured by the gentleman who made these arrangements that each laborer gave his note for such amount, with his neighbor's as surety; these notes were indorsed by the contractors for one thousand, by them to the merchant in Hong Kong, and he executed a mortgage on real estate for their fulfillment. I was also assured that it had not been necessary to fall back upon the security, but the agreements had been faithfully met.

The gentleman who made this statement to me returned to San Francisco a few weeks since to enter into the business of furnishing other laborers upon the same terms. If such contracts can be made with men sufficiently educated and trained to make them and abide by them, they cannot fail to be economically valuable as laborers.

In fact, nothing but arbitrary legislation, absolutely prohibiting the immigration of Chinese labor, can possibly prevent it. Take only the State of Arkansas, covering over fifty thousand square miles, one half of which is cotton land of the best quality, mostly river bottom. The Chinaman is fitted in every respect to settle the region, of which only about one acre in a hundred has ever yet been cultivated in cotton. The crop easily made is a bale to the acre, and eight to ten bales to the hand, besides food. The value of ten bales is now over $1200 in currency. The labor is not hard, but persistent.

Here are the conditions of demand for labor, and sixty days' time, with about one hundred dollars in money, will bring and unlimited supply. If such contracts can be made as were laid before me by my informant, such demand and such supply cannot fail to meet. The Pacific Mail Company can move about twelve thousand per month. One hundred thousand such laborers would add eight hundred thousand to one million bales to our annual crop of cotton, and would place under cultivation in Arkansas, 9 will say, only two or three acres more out of each hundred in addition to the little patch now under cultivation.

There is a plan now maturing in St. Louis for building a short line of railroad from Cape Girardeau to Helena, the distance being, I believe, about two hundred miles, and continuing the Iron Mountain road southward. The embankment for this road to form a levee, excluding the Mississippi river from five million acres of the richest bottom land, of which over a million acres have been subscribed toward the construction of the road. If this little road should be built, and this little patch put into cotton by Chinamen, the crop therefrom might be four or five million bales of cotton from land now almost uncultivated and worthless.

I had hoped for a complete statement from my friend in San Francisco before making this public, but I avoid delay, as I wish it to be made apparent that Chinamen who are not "coolies" may be expected in very large numbers.

E. A.

THE SON OF THE PROPHET.

Extraordinary Encounter Between a Son of Joe Smith and Brigham Young.

Correspondence True Latter Day Saints Herald.]

SALT LAKE CITY, July 18.

I have had many trials in my short life of my powers of control over my passionate temper; but never in short life did I have need of strength more than I did yesterday.

David gave you an account of our trip and arrival. We met many who were anxious to see us, and hear us; and asked us if we were going to speak in the tabernacle. We of course did not know, but were desirous of so doing; and to leave no stone unturned in our favor, David, myself, John Smith, Samuel Smith, George A. Smith and John Henry Smith (George A. Smith's son), called on President Young yesterday morning, and I plainly stated our mission, and asked for the use of the tabernacle to speak to this people.

My statement that we differed from them in principles and points of doctrine, called forth some questions, all of which I endeavored to answer in calmness, with respect and courtesy to all present. President Young then favored us with an account of how the marriage ceremony become inserted in the Book of Covenants, directly in opposition to all father could say on the matter. I told him we did not come to argue the matter there; that our reasons for differing were many—and among them, the fact that the principle he was endeavoring to sustain was contrary to all the former revelations of God, and that, in this view of the matter, we could not accept the testimony of any man or set of men, that came in opposition to God's holy words in the Book of Covenants and Book of Mormon.

Brigham then took me to task about what I had said in the garden three years ago, and denied that the Twelve ever did anything to embarrass mother in any way; but, to the contrary, that they had done everything in their power to help her in time of trouble. I, of course, differed with him, and told him so; and then he called mother "a *liar; yes, the damnedest liar that lives,*" said that she tried to poison father, that she stole Uncle Hyrum's portrait and large ring.

He also said many other things too numerous to mention. I cannot write all that was said. George Q. Cannon, John Taylor, Joseph F. Smith, Daniel Wells, Joseph Young, Phineas Young, Brigham Young, jr., and several others, besides those who went with us, were present at this interview. At the close Young shook hands with us, and wished us God's blessing in all righteous and good works, positively refusing to let us have the use of the Tabernacle.

He said we had not the spirit of our father; but we possessed the spirit of our mother—that we had not God enough to make us a name, or to bring upon us any persecution. We told him that, as to the persecution, we were thankful we had none seriously; as to the name—time, that was said to prove all things, would prove whether this was so or not.

After our interview, we returned to John's, and I vented my anger in biting my food and swallowing it; but was nervous all the rest of the day, perhaps from indigestion, as it did not sit well on my stomach.

HILDERBRAND.

The Missouri Outlaw Asks to be Let Alone Severely.

From the St. Louis Republican, 23.]

Colonel W. D. Bowen on Saturday afternoon returned from St. Francois county, where he has been for some time prosecuting the campaign against the outlaw Sam Hilderbrand, who still manages to elude his pursuers. Hilderbrand was seen three days ago, and it appears, has no intention of leaving the country. He has two or three friends who stand by him, but so far as the majority of the people are concerned it would seem that they are determined to aid in his capture. Nearly all the towns have held meetings and adopted valorous resolves, conforming in wording and spirit to the resolutions adopted at a general meeting of citizens held at Farmington on the 19th of July, and previously published. The citizens of Big River township held a meeting on the 24th and resolved to put twenty men under arms, besides offering a reward of $500 for the capture of the outlaw. A reward of $1250 was subscribed and offered by the citizens of Perry township. Marion township has ten men hunting for Hilderbrand, and offers to furnish one hundred if necessary. Randolph has organized a company of one hundred and fifty men, and detailed ten men specially to report to the sheriff and his special deputies. Libertyville has also organized a force and selected ten special men. Marion township has organized eighty men and appointed ten specials to report to Colonel Bowen. St. Francois township has organized a company and selected ten men to go on the hunt.

Meantime Hilderbrand, from his hiding place, continues to look easily and unconcernedly on the movements of his enemies. He feeds on venison. Some of his friends have put forth the following, which reached the party to whom it was directed:

IN THE WOODS SOMEWHERE, }
July 23, 1869. }

DEAR SIR—For the benefit of whom it may concern: Sam Hilderbrand never harmed any person who did not try to harm him. He knows what swahn is, now that so much excitement has been caused by the people of St. Francois and adjoining counties. He does not intend to harm any person if let alone, but should Mr. Murphy and his associates attempt to carry their resolutions into execution, I assure you you will find more than one Hilderbrand in their midst. If they advance a single step forward, I will assure you there will be but very few of the seventeen who wrote out those resolutions that will ever participate in the pursuit.

It is the desire of Hilderbrand to be let alone, and also the desire of his friends. Tell these men they will not be interfered with unless they advance further toward carrying out their doings, but so soon as they put the first foot down for that purpose, from that moment out they are our enemies, and we will kill every one we meet of them as fast as we can see them, preferring to kill before being killed. Hoping you will give them timely warning, and that they will take heed in time and save the trouble which will certainly follow if they persist, allow me to subscribe myself,

A friend to the committee of seventeen and others.

P.S.—This letter will be mailed from St. Louis.

A SLIGHTED VIRGIN.

She Wants to "Drap the Varmint in His Tracks."

Fro m the Shasta Courier.]

We heard a good joke on a resident of Dog creek the other day. The party referred to is a bachelor, and lives on the wagon road. A few days ago an emigrant wagon from Oregon came along and camped near our friend's place. The head of the family soon made herself acquainted with the proprietor of the premises, and asked him why he didn't have a woman to keep house for him. The answer was, that he intended to marry just as he could find a woman willing to enter the bonds of matrimony. The Oregonian remarked that he could find him a partner if he would take her. The bachelor said that was right into his hand, and the emigrant invited him to his camp. The emigrant called up a bouncing damsel of about twenty years, and informed her that the gentleman accompanying her was "on the marry," and willing to take her for better or worse. The damsel, delighted with the prospect, advanced, and seizing our friend by the hand, assured him that she was glad to see him and was ready to marry him at the "drop of the hat," while the old lady hastened up to congratulate her "darter" on her good luck. Surprised and alarmed at the serious turn matters had taken, our friend, who is constitutionally opposed to the institution of matrimony, endeavored to explain by saying that he was only joking and did not want to marry. At this the Oregonian became indignant, and the would-be bride requested father to take his rifle and "drap the varmint in his tracks." At this affectionate suggestion the bachelor left for his fortifications, the last thing he heard being the voice of the old lady consoling her "darter" with the remark that it was best to "let the bilk go."

"No practicing or drumming allowed on this piano," is a notice conspicuously displayed in the parlor of one of the watering-place hotels at Saratoga.

Mustapha Fazyl Pasha, who has recently been named member of the Turkish Cabinet, broke the bank of Hamburg, a few days ago, and won 200,000 francs.

The "great Canadian traveler" is a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway, Ontario by name, who has conducted sixteen years, and traveled 570,000 miles.

A biographical sketch of the late Henry Rives Pollard, from the pen of J. Marshall Hanna, is soon to appear in book form at Richmond, Virginia.

Workmen and others in Connecticut are forming clubs for the purpose of buying coal by the cargo. They thereby save a couple of dollars or more on the ton.

It is thought that General Spinner will call in the ten-dollar issue of greenbacks at once, and save all further trouble from fear of counterfeits.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Steamer Haya-maru Near Yokohama---Loss of Life ---A Heroic Commander.

From the Japan Times.]

The following are the details of the deplorable accident to the steamer Haya-maru. She left this port for Kobe on the evening of the 17th of June, at about six p.m., having on board seven European passengers — Messrs. Margesson, a well-known China merchant; Mr. Wainwright, of the *Hiogo News*; M. Jachimed, the Hungarian pianist, at whose concert half of Yokohama attended a few weeks ago; Messrs. Kalle and Muller, two German gentlemen; M. le Conde de Mouton, a Spaniard from Manila, and Mr. Cream. Of these only the last two named have escaped. Besides, there were four Chinese passengers, all saved, and some ten Japanese, of whom only two survive. Captain Hill, a popular and able commander, has gone down with his vessel, and the second engineer, Mr. Watt, has shared his fate. The first and second mates and the quartermaster, got to the shore, and the first engineer, with a dislocated shoulder. The majority of the crew, Chinamen and Japanese, were equally fortunate, but in all, out of some sixty-five people, twenty-two have been lost.

The disaster appears to be due, as in the case of the Nepaul, in 1865, to skirting the well-known "Plymouth Rock" too closely. A little after eight p.m., when dinner was over, and passengers and officers on deck enjoying the hour after their meal, while the vessel was going fourteen knots, her engines making ninety-eight revolutions per minute, she struck upon the same danger as the Nepaul. Apparently, she went right over the rock, and went down almost immediately—according to the best information we can get, in seven minutes. Had the engines been at once reversed, so that the ship could have been retained in her position on the rock, she might have remained suspended there long enough to have enabled all in her to have got away from her at leisure; but it would seem that Captain Hill hoped to be able to run her ashore, after clearing the point on which she was hanging, and directed his efforts to that end. Slightly built, however (she was originally constructed for a blockade-runner in the American civil war), her bottom was literally torn out of her, and she sank as soon as she got over into deep water, and has left not a rack behind.

One solitary bale of cotton is all that remains of her cargo; this must have come up through her ship, and was of some service in supporting the first mate, until, finding it rolling too much, he abandoned it for a floating spar.

The way in which the European passengers met their death was pitiable. All except M. Jachimek, who would not leave his cabin, were being lowered from the side of the sinking vessel, in one of the boats, and fully content with their position, the sea being smooth and the shore within three miles of them, when one of the falls was cut or let go, slipped through the blocks at the davit, and the boat, instantly perpendicular, shot them out into the sea. M. le Conde de Mouton, a strong swimmer, struck out at once for shore, which he reached after being nearly two hours in the water, and Mr. Cream was picked up by the Quartermaster's boat, which, after landing her freight of Chinamen and Japanese, returned to look for survivors from the wreck. Those of the crew who were saved had mostly reached land in another boat.

All the survivors were well treated by the natives on landing, and were brought off on the afternoon of the 18th instant by the Otago, dispatched to their assistance. Not a vestige of wreck, nor a single body was to be found, though the Otago's boats searched the coast thoroughly throughout the day. Ship and cargo were fully insured.

The body of Herr Jachimek has since been recovered.

The Cat—A Study.

AFTER VICTOR HUGO—A LONG WAYS.

The cat is the concrete symbol of a vacillating politician.

It is always on the fence.

It is the feline embodiment of one of the profoundest human principles wrenched from the circumambience of the unknown and buried into the bosom of consciousness.

Nine tailors make one man. A cat has nine times the life of one man, for it has nine lives. Possession, also, is nine points of the law. Behold a legal possession of existence equal to the span of eighty-one clothiers' lives.

Let us bow reverently before this august fact.

The wanderer by the moonlight sea shore, when the moon—that argent cornucopia of Heaven—is streaming forth her flowers and fruits of radiance, and the illimitable is illuminated by the ineffable, will have remarked the phosphorescent the ridges that scintillate along the billows' tops, until the breakers seem to curve and snort like horses' necks with manes of lightning clad.

So, O man, when in the darkness of thine own chamber, thou passest thine hand along the furry spine of the phantom of the back-yard, the electric sparks dart forth, and a flash of lightning fuses together the fingers and the fur.

Exquisite antithesis of nature! The fireside embraces the ocean. The hearthstone is paved with sea-shells. The monsters of the deep disport reflected in the glowing embers. The infinite Abroad is brought into amalgamation with finite At Home.

The ocean roars.
The cat only purrs.
The billows rise and culminate and break.
The cat's back rises. The feline tide is up, and we have a permanent billow of fur and flesh.

O, impossible co-existence of uncontradictory contradictions.

The Duke of Wellington was pronounced the greatest captain of his age. General Grant was pronounced the greatest captain of his.

The greatest captain of any age was the captain with his whiskers.

Let us not call this the tergiversation of history. Call it rather the tergiversation of nature.

The whiskers of the captain.
The whiskers of the cat.
The hirsute exponent of martial supremacy. The feline symbolism of the Bearded Lady crossing her claws before the family fire.

Jealousy has been called the green-eyed monster.

The cat is the green-eyed monster.

Both lie-in-wait.

Neither destroys its victim without toying with it. One is the fox, the other is the friend of the fireside. Either is to be met in almost any family. Each is of both sexes.

"Old Tom" gin in excess is one of man's bitterest bibulous foes; man is the bitterest bibulous foe of old Tom cats. The one put the bricks into the hats of the second to be shied at the heads of the third.

O osculation between the sky and the earth! O lips of the Seen touching the lips of the Unseen! O wave of thought careering through the symptotes of cloudland, crystallizing into angelic foci the tangents of humanity.

The stars are out at night.
So are cats.

A young man named Lehn is digging in the lower part of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, for a fortune of $100,000, which a fortune teller told him had been buried there.

Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, it is said, has received an offer of the Kent Professorship at the Yale Law School, which was vacated by the death of ex-Governor Dutton.

Life at Saratoga.

Correspondence New York Evening Mail.]

THE LADIES.

Among the New York ladies who are to be seen walking to the springs, or driving about with bewitching grace on little pony phetons, are Mrs. Edward Young, a lovely brunette, usually dressed in cloudy tartan, having a misty ethereal appearance; Mrs. Charles O'Conor, an attractive and dignified lady; Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clark, Mrs. Chas. K. Sterling, Mrs. J. Townsend Connolly, Mrs. Edwin A. Houseman, and a number of others. The children and little girls here are particularly attractive, and in their dances are much admired for their graceful and pretty movements.

WHAT A TITLE IS WORTH

I heard a good story the other day. A Western gentleman who served with honor during the late war under Grant, and fully earned his rank of Major-General, applied at a certain hotel for a room, and was told that the only one available was No. 100, on the fourth floor. Being advanced in years, and not in good health, he requested accommodations nearer the ground floor, but was told they could not be supplied. He had previously registered his name as M. B——, of Illinois, and now asked if there were any letters for him. On examination, several were found addressed with the full title of Major-General. The sight of these documents rather opened the hotel proprietor's eyes, and, turning to his book-keeper, he briskly said: "John, put *General* B—— into 36." The latter made no remark at the change, but in telling the story he said that he was by this incident made aware that a Major-General was 61 per cent. more important than an ordinary man.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

The Hon. John Morrissey and his sporting friends, who live by fighting the tiger, are in full feather, and making the most of the season. It is reported that they have reaped a rich harvest this year, and that many well-lined pockets have been emptied by their skill. Many gentlemen of the turf are also here awaiting the commencement of the races on the 31st. There are above a hundred fine horses in the different stables, and may be seen daily ridden by darkey boys, exercising on the course. I met five of them quite unexpectedly the other day on their way to the stables, and their appearance in Indian file with sable jockeys, was quite ludicrous, reminding, originally constructed for a blockade-runner in the American civil war), her of Alphabet James, the novelist, and his solitary horseman. Every afternoon there is a fine display of carriage horses on Broadway, Commodore Vanderbilt's team being especially noticeable. Frank Work's trotters, and those of Sidney Morse, S. DeVisser, H. K. Corning, H. V. Butler, C. W. Durant, Peter Voller, E. A. Hammond, Isaac R. Phelps, Mr. Morton, and Major George Leland, also attract attention.

Vinnie Ream has arrived at Rome with her bust of Lincoln.

Archbishop Kendrick, of Missouri, is at St. Catherines, Canada.

Coats, the thread maker of Paisley, has been knighted.

Prince Metternich says the velocipedist is a fool on rollers.

The Daughters of St. Crispin held a convention at Lynn last week.

A "midnight mission" has been established in the slums of Nashville.

"Helio-graphorama" is the name of a peripatetic photographic exhibition.

Paris enjoys a sensation in the shape of a wonderful pianist, who is a captain in the army.

A cottage is to be built at Saratoga for Eugenie, who is advertised to come to this country *incog.*

Archduke William has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Landwehr in the West of Austria.

A lady at Newport has a ring cut out of a solid diamond, and said to be the only one in the country.

There will be a session of the Sons of America at Reading, Pennsylvania, commencing on the 10th instant.

Raleigh, North Carolina, puts in its claim for the capital, should it be moved from Washington.

During the three months ending July 30, the Toledo Car Company sold over $100,000 worth of cars.

Du Chaillu, the gorilla hunter, is described as being extremely sentimental, very, Claude Melnotte—ish.

Washington has a "Lady Bates"—an aged African female—who marches up and down the avenue carrying the "stars and stripes."

Macmillan, the London publisher, has presented 135 volumns of his publications to the Harvard College library.

Queen Victoria presented a Nova Scotia woman, who recently gave birth to triplets, with three pounds sterling.

Pike, the opera-house builder, displays at Long Branch a diamond shirt stud representing a dog, and remarkable for its brilliancy and size.

Mrs. Stephens proposes to become the Muhlbach of America. She intends to write a series of novels founded on incidents in American history.

Napoleon III has discovered a method of condensing flour so that it could not only be transported in less bulk, but also be kept drier and sweeter

Phineas H. Strong, M. D., of Buffalo, has been chosen Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in Howard's University, Washington, D. C.

George Peabody was presented with a set of resolutions, a few days ago at White Sulphur Springs, by a number of Southern gentlemen.

A Chinese giant, eight and a half feet high, arrived at New York a few days since. He is properly named Chang-Hi.

The New York correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* says that George Bliss, Esq., took $2,000,000 into the house of L. P. Morton & Co., American bankers, in Paris.

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, is quite a lion in northeastern Massachusetts. His odd-looking English coach was taken by the natives for a hearse.

The rinderpest has broken out in Galicia. Although the infected district is 150 miles distant from the Prussian borders, measures have been taken by Prussia to prevent the importation of the disease.

A Radical Organ on Boutwell's Interference in Tennessee Affairs.

The Albany *Evening Journal* (Republican organ) rape Secretary Boutwell over the knuckles for the interference in the matter of the election in Tennessee, as follows:

Has not the Secretary made a mistake? What is there to warrant his interference with a quarrel purely local? So far as Republicanism is concerned both of the candidates for governor in Tennessee have equal claims to recognition. Each was a rebel when he supposed that rebellion was likely to succeed and to ally the State with the Confederates. Each became converted under the pressure of self-interest. And each has since acted with the party, supporting all its measures, including emancipation, investiture of the negroes with citizenship and establishment of equal rights as a constitutional principle. We can hardly imagine what bond of sympathy there exists between Secretary Boutwell and Colonel Stokes. Their ideas in regard to the social status of Sambo being so widely different—the former believing him to be an image fit to worship and the other to possess a soul not fit to be damned. Politics, however, make strange bedfellows. We repeat our conviction that Boutwell is doing well enough with the national money bags; but, in the words of one of the most respectable organs of his party, "What is there to warrant his interference with a quarrel purely local?"

MEMPHIS.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar and twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S BRONACH BITTERS, which will certainly cure you, or any of your family, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It will cure Costiveness. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe anti-bilious alterative and tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been debased and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer, as well as strengthener of the digestive forces, and is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, which is purely vegetable, and will not only cure you or any of your family, of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, and every form, type and variety of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affections, but will entirely drive them from the system, which no other Chill medicine now made will do. Don't buy any of the old and worse than valueless nostrums, but use only EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, as a cure is guaranteed in all cases.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S MOTHER'S WORM SYRUP, which will certainly relieve your children of Worms, which are indicated by pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose and ears, bad breath, variable appetite, etc. It is a pure syrup, and children will readily eat it, spread on bread, and it is entirely harmless in its nature, and never has been known to fail in giving prompt relief to the little sufferers.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar and twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH, which will, beyond doubt, cure you, or any of your family, of Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, every known variety of Constitutional Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg, Ulcers of every kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Scaldhead, Falling of the Hair, White Swelling, Hip-joint disease, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, etc. For the rapid and permanent cure of all the above diseases this preparation stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case when used according to directions.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT WILD CHERRY, which has never been known to fail in giving rapid and prompt relief in all kinds of Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthysic, it gives immediate comfort, followed by rapid cure. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the Cough and difficulty of breathing in Consumption. In Pneumonia, Winter Fever Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary disease, it is indispensable, and should always be kept in every household.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. Ward & Bro.,
W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,
G. W. Jones & Co.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases. QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed, and seen in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured by DR. RUSSELL. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. R. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jy16dw

NAVIGATION.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

Office No. 12 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Capital Stock..... $1,000,000
Shares..... $100 each

BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the Company are open at this office, where parties may subscribe either in money or lands. may13 C. V. ROCKETT, Agent.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Vinson & Donahue is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation.

T. M. VINSON,
JNO. DONOHUE.

Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy13

Dissolution.

THE firm of W. P. Wright & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on June 23th, 1869. Either partner is authorized in settling accounts. Messrs. Halstead & Mallory are also duly authorized to receive and receipt for any money due us, and to enforce collections on claims, if necessary. W. P. WRIGHT,
F. M. MONROE.

July 5, 1869.

ON retiring from business, we take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers and the public generally our successors, Messrs. Stickley & Clark, and solicit for them a full share of patronage. W. P. WRIGHT & CO.

July 5, 1869. jy7

WANTED.

Ocoee Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed December 12, 1868, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the assets of banks which have, or may make, assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the creditors and holders of the notes of the Ocoee Bank to file them with the undersigned, at the Ocoee Bank Building in Knoxville, Tennessee, between now and the 6th of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and receive certificates therefor, or they will be forever barred from any participation in the assets of said Bank. The certificates will be received AT PAR in payment for debts due the Bank, whether presented before or after the 5th of October, 1869.

S. S. MASSENGILL,
JOSEPH A. MABRY,
Trustees

octdaw

FOR SALE.

Beautiful Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my residence on Union avenue, 2½ miles east of Memphis, on easy terms.

The tract of land contains 7 and 10-100 acres, and is most beautifully shaded with a large grove of forest trees. The improvements are a good result.

I would exchange this property for buildings or other property. S. M. ESTES.

12 28 Nos. 15 and 17 Madison street.

Land and Lots for Sale.

LAND and lots at Mason's Depot, 26 miles on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad from Memphis. The land is beautifully situated and has an indefinite number of building situations. It fronts on both sides of the main road and is situated so that it can be divided into any number of lots, with either field or forest residences. I am anxious to sell. Will sell on the most favorable terms, giving time; or will exchange for other property. I will sell any part of it or will take a wife together so as to give a general opportunity for speculation. Mr. T. W. Parrish and others will show the lands and lots. Communications can be made at Randolph, Tenn.

July 8, 15 jy16dw D. E. PALMER.

NOTICES.

Mississippi River RAILROAD

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 60 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock m., on the

20th day of July, 1869,

For the Clearing, Graduation, Masonry, Bridging and Crossties necessary to complete the above road from Memphis to Covington, about thirty miles ready for the iron rails. A large portion of the work is heavy and will worthy the attention of contractors.

Proposals may be made for cash, or for county bonds, or for part cash, county bonds and stock subscriptions, and specifications are now ready for inspection at the Company's office, by application to Phil. H. Mellinger, Chief Engineer, from whom all necessary information may be obtained.

Proposals will be received for the whole work, or in divisions. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory.

By order. A. S. MITCHELL,
President Mississippi River Railroad.

jy6

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS INS. CO. }
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 5, 1869. }

THE third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Planters Insurance Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on

Monday, the 2d of August next,

At 10 o'clock a.m.

All stockholders are invited to be present in person or by proxy.

jy7d W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS

MACKENZIE & BROS.,

222 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriage Goods and Saddlery Hardware

Shafts, Pellces, Bits, Stirrups, Harness Mountings, etc. Axles, Springs, Bucklers, Webs, etc. jy7 2d

THE MISSISSIPPI POWDER

ACTUALLY cures Cancer and Scrofulous disease of the skin. Send Report to L. Mackenzie, Baltimore, and circular, or Physicians circular, sent free on application to

CHAS. A. WOOD, General Agent,
P. O. Box 1922. 55 Pearl street, New York.

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Memphis,

OFFICE NO. 17 MADISON STREET

S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.
W. B. GALBREATH, Vice-President.
BEN MAY, Secretary.
F. M. NELSON, Assistant Secretary.

Directors:

S. H. Dunscomb, W. B. Galbreath,
D. H. Townsend, Joe Bruce,
R. S. Jones, Louis Hanauer,
E. F. Rhea, A. Vocaro.
N. Fontaine.

Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. jy7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LINKHAUER & BRO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

NO. 313½ Second street, between Madison and Court streets. Old patrons and new customers are invited to call. Satisfaction guaranteed. jy7

LIVERY STABLE.

CAPITOL LIVERY STABLE

WM. SMITH, Proprietor.

HACKS and Carriages to any part of the State at any time. I have always Hacks ready on the arrival of any boat or train. Persons coming to Hot Springs can go cheaper by my line than by any other. Fare to Hot Springs, $5. Leave lasting through ticket

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by [jy21] M. ROSE, 97 Main street.

WANTS.

WANTED—An intelligent and steady man as porter in a hardware store. Constant employment at good wages given to the right sort of a man. Young German preferred. Apply to ALLISON BROS. aug1 276 Front street.

WANTED—To rent, a comfortable residence; house to contain six or seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, to be situated between Market and Union streets, or on Shelby street. Possession required between the 20th of August and 1st of September. Address, James S. Carpenter & Co., 40 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. jy28

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. R. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy25

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. jel

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant COTTAGE HOUSE. jy28 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

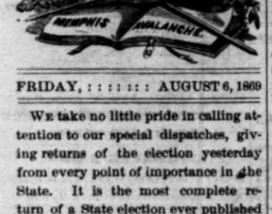
FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two-story frame House, six (6) rooms and large back yard, on the corner of Third and Greenlaw streets. Terms very moderate. Apply at this office. aug1

FOR RENT—From 8th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "AYRES RESIDENCE," on Hernando Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy. W. A. WHEATLEY, jy28 Rental Agent, Bethel Block.

TWO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of R. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy1



DAILY AVALANCHE

FRIDAY, : : : : : AUGUST 6, 1869

WE take no little pride in calling attention to our special dispatches, giving returns of the election yesterday from every point of importance in the State. It is the most complete return of a State election ever published in a Southern newspaper the morning following, and marks an era of progress in Memphis journalism, of which the AVALANCHE is the acknowledged representative. The expense of this is large, but we feel fully repaid in the fullness of the news which our enterprise enables us to lay before our readers this morning. The AVALANCHE is always up to time in everything of interest or importance, and will continue to distance all contemption as heretofore.

VICTORY! Victory! Great and glorious. We feel too exultant and loquacious this morning to employ the brevity of CÆSAR or the terseness of PERRY in announcing our victory of yesterday. It will be seen from the general news as well as from our special dispatches that our triumph is complete. The friends of SENTER and Universal Suffrage have routed the enemies of peace and enfranchisement, horse, foot and dragoons. In this county we have elected our ticket by thirty-five hundred majority, and defeated every mother's son of the Radicals, including the perjured thief THOMAS A. HAMILTON. We have swept the whole State from Carter to Shelby like a mighty torrent. We are triumphant from the mountains of East Tennessee to the shores of the Mississippi, and the shouts of a joyous people are heard on the plains and in every valley. The election in this city passed off as quietly as could have been expected under the circumstances. The ballots fell silent and soft as snow flakes, but with the potency of thunder. Extravagant exultation over a fallen foe, however mean and dispicable, is not consistent with the character of a generous victor. Let us all remember that the hour of triumph is the hour of magnanimity. If fortitude be noble in defeat, moderation is surely the most becoming ornament in victory. While writing this article, amidst the shouts of a people restored to liberty, we would be faithless to our duty, were we to fail to express the profound gratitude which is felt and expressed for Governor DEWITT C. SENTER, who bore upon his shoulders, through the fearful struggle, the ark of the covenant of our safety. For thus standing nobly erect in our defense, in the hour of our greatest need and sorest trial, bearing the brunt of the battle, he deserves, as he is receiving, the thanks of every generous, true heart. His great hearted patriotism has made him the idol of the people. Truly is he worthy of the overflowing feeling of love and gratitude which no longer chafes for utterance from warm hearts. "Faithful he, amid the faithless found, unseduced, unterrified," he has labored to shelter the people of Tennessee from the storm of fanaticism which had gathered for their destruction. He raised the Olive Branch and spoke "Peace" to the angry winds of controversy. He saw the Ship of State swiftly drifting towards the vortex of ruin, and he has piloted it out of all danger. A few weeks since everything was dark and cheerless; but now the shaded orb of the State's destiny breaks from amid the dark shadows, and peace, prosperity, happiness and tranquility, belted into one bright bow, spans the bending heavens. All praise to Governor SENTER. We know that the impression has gone abroad that the present triumph would be followed by vengeance and retaliation. It is true, tyranny and usurpation, like chickens, usually come home to roost. But by our moderation, prudence and magnanimity let us shame the despots into manhood and decency, thus contrasting our conduct with their former petty persecutions. We understand a few carpet-baggers are preparing to leave Memphis on account of the result of the election yesterday. We can only say unpack your carpet bags. Stay with us. We have a genial climate, a rich soil, and the South wants labor to build up her waste places and to develope her vast resources. Break up your Loyal Leagues. Cease to array the blacks against the whites, to disturb the public peace in clamoring for office, to intermeddle with private and public relations, and labor to restore law, order and harmony, and, as Major H. TOWNSEND, a Federal soldier and Northern man, has just been elected to the Legislature, so may you yet fill places of honor and profit. We repeat that we are anxious for these uneasy carpet-baggers to unpack and stay with us. The triumph on yesterday bodes no danger to them. Indeed, it makes them safer in the community, for everybody now has some incentive to obey the law and to become the friend of the State Government that protects them in their rights. No indignity, no wrong must be offered those who opposed the enfranchisement of the people, and who have so long made Tennessee the theater of anarchy and despotism. Let us in our triumph remember the virtue of charity. Let us not cherish or express any unkindness or resentments to those who have opposed our enfranchisement. Tennessee is free—redeemed from the clutches of despotism, and the wildest imagination cannot contemplate her future greatness. Let us say nothing—do nothing that will mar the plans or weaken the strength of those who are struggling for peace. Let us show that we are worthy of the victory that has been won for us. Instead of talking about retaliation let us show to the world that we have learned wisdom from the severe furnace of affliction through which we have passed. It was heated seven times hotter than usual. It fully tested our manhood and tried our utmost powers of endurance. Let us show that we are not emasculated, not shorn of our strength. We must not become restless, we must bide our time and look with cheerful hope to the future. Let us go farward in the arts of peace. Let Southern fields again bloom like Eden. Let waving wheat and corn, silken cotton and golden sugar attest the industry of the husbandman. Let the ring of the anvil, the sound of the hammer, the music of the saw and plane, and the clatter of machinery bear witness that skillful labor is building up the waste places of the land. Let the magnificent steamboat and the majestic train of cars, with shrill whistles and puffing engines, and rich cargoes of freight, proclaim that commerce is aiding in the great and good work of restoration. Let the schoolmaster resume his glorious employment, so that eduction may be found side by side with agriculture, commerce and the mechanic arts in giving to the land peace and prosperity. Let the learned professions—law, medicine and divinity—like angels of mercy, go forth on their high missions of justice, order and charity; each help in restoring to our land the blessings of religious and civil liberty. Let the daily press rival, in its lofty and patriotic teaching the wisdom of SOLON and the earnestness of DEMOSTHENES. Let our Christian ministers, upon each holy Sabbath, utter such truths, so evangelical, so fraught with virtue and interwoven with inspiration, that their lips shall seem touched with hallowed fire, and their bosoms filled with holiest love. Let our Jewish Rabbi speak with the authority of MOSES and the eloquence of ISAIAH, and let them sweeten by their counsels the bitter waters of Marah. If we would live to greatness we must unite all the stern and inflexible virtues of hoary antiquity with the glowing energy and active enterprise of the nineteenth century. Instead of talking of revenge, let these be the task of life. The issues yet unsettled calls us with trumpet tongue to conduct the most prudent, and to principles the most elevated. We cannot secure our liberties or hold up the hands of our friends better than by unflinching patriotism, persevering industry, unblemished integrity and unfaltering devotion to the laws of the State. Moderation and magnanimity is the duty of the hour.

HIS Imperial Highness, the Juke de J. M. TOMENY, snuffeth danger from afar. He observeth it in his visions, drinketh it in his coffee, and reflecteth it in the gloss on his boots. A few days ago the Juke de TOMENY felt that the atmosphere breathed trouble. Danger hung like the sword of DAMOCLES over the lion-hearted patriots who burned to cast their suffrages for the late Mr. STOKES. Live rebels were on hand to rend these patriots limb by limb. Loyalty was in danger. Grim rebellion stalked broadcast through the streets, threatening vengeance to the faithful. But the Juke de TOMENY was too much for grim rebellion. Over the wires flashed a dispatch to Humboldt, begging for GOD's sake, and the Juke de TOMENY's sake, and for the sake of that eminent statesman, HOUGH, that a military detachment be sent to Memphis. The word of the Juke de TOMENY was law. The detachment came, Wednesday, at midnight. It bivouaced in the street. The committee had neglected a reception. The Juke de TOMENY, stretched on a couch of down, with his lily-white hand nursing his massive brow, while his deep voice muttered anathemas at the myriads of mosquitos which assisted in whiling the happy hours away, seemed unconscious of the advent. The flash of the bright bayonets intruded not into the perfumed chamber. The thunder of the martial tread reverberated not in his auricular. At last he slept. But not so the heroes of an hundred battle-fields, who at a moment's warning had been ruthlessly torn from the gallinippers and grasshoppers and tree frogs of the Humboldt slums and wilds. Their couch of down was the soft side of the Nicolson; their pillow the genial curbstone. The Captain failed to appreciate the situation. The more he reflected, while watching the moonbeams struggling with the clouds, the more this cheerful feeling grew. Three or four hundred times, by way of diversion, his hand sought his swords hilt, and peculiar words oozed from his lips which sounded like "d—n," but might have been anything else. "If TOMENY wanted troops why the" —and here another peculiar sound oozed out—"didn't he provide for them?" Meanwhile the Juke de TOMENY slept. The Captain jabbed holes into the Nicolson with his sword and pierced the air with his expletives. "The boys" accommodated themselves to the situation. They stretched on the pavement, and soon the bronzed faces were turned to the skies. The Juke de TOMENY slept. He slept slumberously. Some of "the boys" also slept. The Captain sneezed, and the awful noise awakened a policeman, who, thinking the blue-coats covered a million Ku-Klux, disappeared in a twinkling. It also attracted an AVALANCHE reporter, who, long after low twelve, was on his homeward tramp. The reporter bowed to the Captain and the Captain bowed to the reporter. "What the"—another peculiar ooze—"means this martial array?" The Captain in reply uttered a name at which the earth trembles. It was the Juke de TOMENY, who, as we before remarked, slept. Did the reporter know the whereabouts of the Juke? No. Did the reporter know where the detachment could quarter? The station-house was suggested; and like a good samaritan, the reporter guided the officer and "the boys" to this imposing structure. Meanwhile the Juke de TOMENY slept. A police sergeant suggested a neighboring hotel; and there the soldiery found lodgings and slumber. And while they slept the Juke de TOMENY slept. Bright and early "the boys" were astir. Where was the enemy? Where was the grim rebellion, which stalked through the community to convert into hash the followers of the meek and lowly STOKES? The Juke de TOMENY slept. Several of "the boys," who saw how the ballots fell, thought he would consult his own comfort by continuing to sleep, as the waking would shock his nerves. They felt a lively sympathy for the Juke de TOMENY, who had hurried them from the bowels of Arcadia. They thought it not improbable that the memory of the gore through which the gallant Juke waded during the late coolness had rendered him timid. The Captain rode around the city all day, but saw no grim rebellion. "The boys" walked forth and scented the breeze, and eyed the balloon, and watched the sovereigns at the polls; but saw no grim rebellion. They observed that the stores were closed and that no goods were sold. And all this led them to reflect that somebody had been sold. Who? Was it "the boys?" The Juke de TOMENY slept.

HUNG be the Heavens in black! We are plunged into the deepest and most inconsolable grief. We are shrouded in the habilaments of mourning. A terrible calamity has overtaken this community, and we are called upon this morning to perform a serious and melancholy task. Indeed, we are about to break sad news to our readers. The very "cockles of our heart" are stirred, and our lachrymal glands are ready to burst with aqueous excitation. Reader! provide yourself with a large sponge, or big bandanna, and a slop-bucket, to catch the tears which the sad event we are about to relate will cause to wimple down your cheeks. Are you all ready? Well, as our "heart goes pitty-pat", and our bosom heaves like a volcano, amid sighs and groans, lamentations, wails, sobs and blubbers, we announce the dark, doleful, dismal news that SUGAR HAMILTON HAS BEEN DEFEATED AS A CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATOR!! At the election yesterday he was incontinenetally squelched. The people used the ballot-box as a pair of snuffers, and cropped out HAMILTON's light as unceremoniously as an old woman extinguishes the dim flickering light of a tallow candle. Alas! for the glory of all sublunary things. Yesterday HAMILTON's name might have stood against the world; but now there is none so poor as to do him reverence. Like

"The harp that once in Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,"

he is numbered among the things that were. SCOTT represents an old woman folding her hands on her bosom as if pressing an infant and saying, "I have nursed him at this withered breast, and man can never ken what woman feels for the bairn that she hast first held to her bosom." We feel the same sort of motherly affection for HAMILTON, and of course we are inconsolable at his defeat. We intend to shroud ourself not only in the usual weeds of mourning, but in the hog-weeds of woe, the gympson weeds of sorrow, the dog fennel of agony, the thorns of affliction, the briers of grief and the brambles of despair. NIOBE's troubles about her fourteen children were joys in comparison to the pain we are suffering on HAMILTON's account. There is no use in any one attempting to pour the anodyne of consolation into our bruised soul, for we are determined not to be comforted. We dislike to obtrude our sorrows upon the public; but the ancients, in the midst of their carousals, used to have a ghastly, grinning skull placed in their presence for the purpose of admonishing each other that notwithstanding their hilarity, they were rapidly coming to the same complexion. While our friends are rejoicing over their victory yesterday, they must excuse us for sticking HAMILTON's head upon a long pole and poking it into their midst for the purpose of admonishing them of the instability of human grandeur and the uncertainty of all earthly expectations. GARRICK could laugh with one eye and cry with the other, or cry with both eyes and smile out of the corner of his quisical mouth. We have been trying, up to the hour of going to press, to imitate the celebrated actor, for we laughed over our great victory, while our eyes brim with tears over HAMILTON's misfortunes. We smile but our smile is like a guffaw at a funeral, or a sun-beam dancing upon the blood which the night of battle hath wept. Indeed, our laurel wreathes are thickly interwined with the cypress. The people are free, but HAMILTON has been rebuffed, destroyed, shipwrecked, ruined! Verily, every sweet has its bitter and every pleasure its bane. This result teaches the same old tale, that if life has its smiles it also has its tears. We see magnificent temples laying their bright spires in the clouds, but we also see the land whitened with sepulchres and the earth billowed with the graves of our friends. Our victorious banner has been planted upon the battlements of the enemy; the goddess of Liberty once more raises her beaming brow to heaven, and we hear the shouts of liberated freemen ringing upon the welkin, but the general joy is greatly marred by the mashed and mangled form of Sugar HAMILTON. His dying groans will haunt our soul forever more. It was the wail of a lost spirit. It was the melancholy music of a dying swan. His look was frightful, terrible, horrible. His eyeballs glared and flamed like a rabid dog. He gnashed his teeth, bit his lips, while his nostrils were compressed and distented like a blacksmith's bellows. His fists were clenched fast, and the veins and muscles of his neck swelled out and coursed up and down his livid skin. His heavy head pressed down upon his perfidious bosom. His heart was too hard to permit tears to flow, and, in sullen bitterness, he groaned out the inward torture that was consuming his existence. Thus looked Sugar HAMILTON as he gave up honor and ambition. He is no doubt, this morning the nastiest corpse that ever rotted in a dishonored grave. In passing through the state of putrefaction and decomposition he can congratulate himself that he goes through the operation unmolested, for the grave worms have too much self-respect to banquet in dung hills which the beetle in rolling up his fertilizing globe, turns from with scorn and disdain. May the summer's zephyr, and the winter's wind sigh sweet lullabies over the green sward that grows rank above poor, vanquished, annihilated, defunct Sugar HAMILTON's grave. May the blue jay scream hardby, and the cat bird chant gentle lays as only blue jay and cat bird can scream and chant to his peaceful and slumbering spirit. And the AVALANCHE, THOMAS, that loved you so fondly on earth, will not desert you in death. As the sun dips his broad disc in the red West, and every object glows with beauty, and the evening breeze is filled with love and music, we intend to repair, with an armful of corn-stalks, to the friendly earth that has taken you to its bosom, and erect a monument to your memory. We intend to roll a big sugar-hogshead over your grave, and inscribe on the head—HERE LIES THOMAS A. HAMILTON, THE PERJURER AND THE SUGAR-THIEF, WHO WANTED A SEAT IN CONGRESS AND DIDN'T GET ELECTED STATE SENATOR.

WE cannot close the recent canvass without expressing the deep and profound debt of gratitude which the friends of Universal Suffrage feel towards the Executive Committee for Shelby. Their names areas follows:

A. Woodward, Chairman; M. D. L. Stewart, Captain James O Darr, Colonel F. D. Stockton, Robert Good, J. S. Kerr, H. M. Lowenstien, E. Marshall, Paul Cicalla, Thomas O'Donnell, Harvey Mathes, J. M. Keating.

In reviewing the field on which the great political contest which was decided yesterday was fought, every man who watched the progress and management of the struggle will cheerfully admit that a deep and lasting debt of gratitude is due to these gentlemen for the zeal, ability, energy and patriotism displayed in every act and deed, from the hour they commenced their responsible task up to the close of the polls on yesterday evening. Especially entitled to the praise and gratitude of the public is Mr. A. WOODWARD, the efficient and talented Chairman of the committee. The intimacy of our relations with that gentleman during the canvass has qualified us to speak confidently of his services to his party and to his country. We saw him daily at work, and know the amount of energy, self-sacrifice, and earnest devotion to principle and the cause, which he exhibited from first to last. He furnished a full suit of rooms for headquarters at his own expense. His duties were always onerous and responsible, and often difficult and delicate, yet he never faltered or wavered. Governed solely by a sense of right, bold and prompt in action, and entirely regardless of self or personal convenience, he did his whole duty, and has won the highest meed of praise that can be awarded to a "good and faithful servant."

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

THE ELECTION.

Special Dispatches from all Parts of Tennessee.

Senter Goes Out of West Tennessee 25,000 Ahead.

And is Elected Governor by Between 40,000 and 50,000 Majority.

All Parts of Tennessee Overwhelmingly for Universal Suffrage.

NASHVILLE.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, August 5.—East Tennessee for Universal Suffrage. Knoxville gives Senter 500 majority, and the county 800 more.

Cleveland, Bradley county, in six districts, gives Senter 200 majority.

Jonesboro gives Stokes 75 majority, but the county will give Senter 200 majority.

Shelbyville gives Stokes 192 majority, while Edmund Cooper, Universal Suffrage Senator, got a majority of 442. Judge Wisner, late Senator, who said in the Senate Chamber he would always oppose universal suffrage, will now retire to his Sabine farm.

Bedford county will give Senter 1000 majority.

Giles county gives Senter 2000 majority.

Pulaski gives Stokes 50 majority.

Williamson county gives Senter 2500 majority.

The city vote is: Stokes, 3,255; Senter, 3,161; and one ward to hear from, which will make a slight change for Senter. Stokes' majority in the city may be 20, and Senter's majority in the county at least 2,000. The whole universal suffrage ticket was elected.

East Tennessee—Washington county gives 200 majority for Senter. McMinn county gives 100 majority for Senter. Hamilton county and Chattanooga give 576 majority for Senter.

Middle Tennessee—Maury county gives 2200 majority for Senter. Robertson county gives 2000 majority for Senter. Montgomery county gives 1500 majority for Senter.

Associated Press Dispatch.]

NASHVILLE, August 5.—The election in this city passed off quietly. No disturbance of any kind occurred. The business houses were generally closed to give those employed an opportunity to work at the polls. The vote is full, and the largest ever given. The returns are not yet in. The vote is close, with propably 100 majority for Senter in the city. The country districts go almost unanimously for Senter, and will swell his majority to 1500 in the county. Partial returns from other counties are as follows: In Washington, Senter's majority is 200; Bradley gives Senter 700 and Stokes 570; Gibson, Humboldt precinct, gives 400 majority for Senter; Maury, Spring Hill precinct, gives 155 majority for Senter; Obion, Union City precinct, gives Senter 505 and Stokes 50; Hamilton, Chattanooga precinct, gives two to one for Senter; Coffee, Tullahoma precinct, gives 192 for Senter and 43 for Stokes; in Bedford, Stokes' majority at Shelbyville is 192; in Weakley, Senter's majority in three precincts is 611. His majority in the county will be about 2000. In Giles Senter's majority is 1500. D. C. Slaughter, Emerson Etheridge, Henry Cooper and Balie Peyton are elected to the Senate from their respective districts.

The full vote of Nashville is: Senter, 1272; Stokes, 1280. In the county eight districts give Senter 1143, and Stokes 41. The remaining districts will increase Senter's majority to 2000. In Montgomery Senter's majority is 1200. The Conservative ticket is elected to the Legislature. In Bedford Senter's majority, in ten districts, is 843. It will be 1000 in the county. The Conservative Legislative ticket is elected. In Madison Senter's majority is 2000. Most of the negroes voted the Conservative ticket, which is elected. Gibson county will go from 3500 to 4000 majority for Senter. In Sullivan county seven districts give Senter 1060, and Stokes 108. Senter's majority in the county will be about 1500. In Robertson Senter's majority is 2000. In Sumner Senter's majority is 2500. In Henry Senter's majority is 500. In Humphreys Senter's majority in two precincts is 276. In McMinn Senter's majority is 100. In Hamilton Senter's majority is 277, with ten precincts to hear from. In Marion the Shellmound precinct gives 105 for Senter and none for Stokes.

The returns show that Senter has carried Middle and West Tennessee by sweeping majorities, and making allowance for Stokes' probable majority in East Tennessee, the State has gone for Senter by 25,000 to 30,000. The Conservative tickets for the Legislature have been elected in all the districts carried by Senter, and it is probable that the Conservatives will have a majority in both branches.

CLARKSVILLE.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

CLARKSVILLE, August 5.—The election passed off here quietly. It is very difficult to get full returns. The contest in this county seems to be between Hart and Stark, candidates for the State and Senate, both Conservatives. The vote between them was close. There is nothing definite from this precinct, as the judges, after counting about 500 out of 1,400 votes, adjourned till to-morrow. The following are the precincts heard from up to this hour, ten p.m.:

Palmyra—Senter, 154; Stokes, 8; Tipton, 157; McDonald, 3; Hart, 82; Stark, 79; Hamberger, 153; White, 6; Cheatham, 155; Jordan 4.

Hunt's Mills—Senter, 121; Stokes, 0; Tipton, 123; McDonald, none; Hart, 97; Stark, 26; Hornberger, 123; White, none; Cheatham, 123; Jordan, none. White is a negro.

At Bogwell's Shop, Senter, Tipton, Hart, Hornberger, Cheatham, each 90 votes; Radical ticket, none.

Cabin Row—Senter, 88; Stokes, 9.

Smith's Shop—Senter 147; Stokes, 5.

Senter's majority in this (Montgomery county) will be about 1500.

Robertson county gives Senter 2000 majority and elects the Conservative legislative ticket.

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

BOLIVAR, TENN., August 5.—The election passed off quietly at this place. The vote is: Senter, 353; Stokes 25. Rosson (universal suffrage) is elected to the Legislature by about 1,000 majority. Bryant (universal suffrage) for the Senate will go out of the county with about the same majority. Senter's majority correspondingly.

Everything lively. D.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

GRAND JUNCTION, TENN., August 5.—Returns from the election in Hardeman county of six precincts are as follows: Grand Junction—Senter 107; Stokes, 147. Senator—Bryant, 118; Aldridge (Radical), 131. Pocahontas—Senter, 88; Stokes 12. Middleton—Senter, 252; Stokes, not known. Saulsbury—Senter, 213; Stokes, still not known. Middleburg—Senter, 57; Stokes, 25. Bolivar—Senter, 353; Stokes, 25.

[LATEST.]

Further returns indicate that the Conservative majority will reach 1,600 in this county.

HUMBOLDT.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

HUMBOLDT, August 5.—Below we send you the returns of the election as far as heard from:

Humboldt—Senter, 465; Stokes, 12; Tipton, 460; Hall, 451; J. J. Roach, 461; Bryant, 462.

South Gibson—Senter, 96; Stokes, 1.

Trenton—Senter, 676; Stokes, 83.

Kenton—Senter, 119; Stokes none.

Bolivar—Senter, 353; Stokes, 25.

Gibson county will give Senter from 3500 to 4000 majority.

Paris—Senter, 409; Stokes, 65.

Dresden—Senter, 230; Stokes, 219.

Caledonia—Senter, 65; Stokes, 112.

Gleason Station—Senter, 268; Etheridge, 273.

Jackson—Senter, 795; Stokes, 422.

Five other precincts give Senter 682, and nothing for Stokes.

LATEST.

The vote for Governor at Milan was, for Senter, 303; Stokes, 84.

McKENZIE, TENN.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

MCKENZIE, August 5.—McKenzie district, No. 4, Carroll Co., voted the entire Universal Suffrage ticket. Senter, 206; Tipton, 205; Hall, 206; Roach, 196; Enlow, 206. Not a vote polled in the district for Stokes.

Christmasville district, No. 3, Carroll county, gave Senter 100; Stokes, 5.

Gleason district, No. 11, Weakly county—Senter, 268; Etheridge, 273; Tipton, 270; Stokes none.

Union City, Obion county—Senter, 533; Stokes, 32.

Dresden, Weakly county—Senter, 230; Stokes, 219.

Caledonia district, No. 10, Henry county—Senter, 112; Stokes, 65.

Huntindon, Carroll county, gave majority for Stokes, but cannot ascertain the number.

One district in Weakly county gave 80 majority for Senter and nothing for Stokes.

LATEST.

Senter's majority in three districts of Weakley county is 611. The county will give Senter about 2000 majority.

MADISON COUNTY.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

JACKSON, August 5.—Jackson polls twelve hundred and seventeen. The votes are not yet counted, but can safely give Senter over three hundred majority.

Five other precincts give Senter six hundred and eighty-two; Stokes, nothing.

The county will give at least two thousand majority for Senter.

The election passed off quietly, except the arrest of a United States deputy marshal by General Campbell, Chief of Police, for practicing fraud in the election.

LATEST.

Jackson box gives Stokes 422, Senter 795. D. H. King, Senterite, elected to the Legislature from Madison county.

OBION COUNTY.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

UNION CITY, August 5.—The official vote of Union City gives, for Governor—Senter, 503; Stokes, 28. For Senator—Emerson Etheridge (Conservative), 503; Underwood (Radical), 25. For Representative—B. Boyett (Conservative), 501; Hawkins (Radical), 21; Scates (Radical), 6. Superintendent Public Instruction—Tipton, 499; McDowell, 25; Eaton, 3.

From all indications this county will give the Senter ticket 300 majority.

TIPTON COUNTY.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

MASON, August 5.—The vote stands: Stokes, 240; Senter, 85; Slaughter, 76; Smith, 248; Sherrod, 87; Reeves, 243.

Covington gives Senter 310; Stokes, 19; Sherrod, 302; Smith, 21; Slaughter 283; Reeves, 18.

Vaughans Store give Slaughter 45, and Smith 15.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

BROWNSVILLE, August 5.—A very large vote was polled at this place as follows: Senter, 494; Stokes, 562; McDowell, 565; Tipton, 490; Smith, 565; Slaughter, 488; Clark, 511; Austin, 543.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

BROWNSVILLE, August 5.—The vote of Brownsville is: Senter, 494; Stokes, 562.

The election passed off quietly today. A heavy vote was polled. Haywood county gives the Universal Suffrage ticket about 200 majority. Slaughter (Democrat) is elected to the Senate from the Twenty-fourth District. Clark (Conservative) is elected to the Legislature from Haywood county. Senter carries West Tennessee by a handsome majority. Our people are jubilant over the result. Tipton is supposed to be fully up with his ticket.

BARTLETT.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

BARTLETT, August 5.—A large vote was polled to-day, the majority of it colored. The result is as follows:

Senter, 179; Stokes, 212; Cubbins, 180; Hamilton, 106; Low, 117; Townsend, 180; Jones, 180; Williamson, 106; McKenna, 106; Green, 61; Rankin, 44; Sherrod, 180; Reeves, 105; Ryder, 106.

Fifty negroes, after voting here for Stokes, went down to Memphis on the train.

GIBSON COUNTY.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

TRENTON, August 5.—Trenton gives Senter 674, and Stokes 83 votes.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

TREZEVANT, August 5.—There were 692 votes polled at three precints, 559 for Senter, 133 for Stokes.

The vote polled at Milan was 340. For Senter 306, and for Stokes 34.

KNOXVILLE.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

KNOXVILLE, August 5.—Great interest was manifested in the election to-day. Senter carries the city by 500 and the county by 800 majority.

JOS. A. MABBEY.

HENRY COUNTY.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

PARIS, August 5.—Seven precincts give Senter 913 majority. Thirteen precincts yet to hear from which will largely increase it.

ALLEGHENY SPRINGS, VA.

Special to the Memphis Avalanche.]

ALLEGHENY SPRINGS, VA., August 5.—There will be a grand fancy dress ball given at this place Wednesday, August 11th. Mayor Lettwich, Dr. Mansfield and others of Memphis, are here. Many other distinguished guests will be present.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The Federal and Confederate Reunion.

GETTYSBURG, PA., August 5.—Notwithstanding that the time for the reunion of the officers of the Union and Confederate armies, to designate the positions of the forces at the battle here, had been postponed until the week commencing the 23d of August, many members not aware of the change are already on the ground, and others are arriving by every train. The first stakes were driven to-day to show the position of the Iron brigade, which was engaged in the first days' battle, under the direction of General Meredith. Other parts of the field will be examined to-morrow.

Letters and telegrams have been received from all parts of the country giving assurance that a full attendance can be expected on the 23d instant. The exercises of that day will be closed with a complimentary benefit at the Springs Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Great Fire Still Raging.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 5.—The great fire is still burning, but has not spread beyond the ruins.

During the night various adjoining stores took fire from the sparks, and were more or less damaged. The loss is generally estimated at over $5,000,000. It is believed that no lives were lost. All accounts agree that the fire was caused by the falling of the floors from the weight of the whisky.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

MONAGHAN—The friends and acquaintances of Matthew and Jennie Monaghan are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their daughter, Ada K., from their residence, on Jones and Smith avenue, on the New Raleigh road, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Carriages at J. C. Holst & Co.'s, No. 320 Main street.

KRESSENBUCH—The friends and acquaintances of Joseph Kressenbuch are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his residence, No. 118 and 120 Jefferson street, this evening, at 3 o'clock.

ARATA—The friends and acquaintances of Louis Arata are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his residence, No. 320 Main street, corner Gayoso and Main, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

154th Tennessee Regiment.

THE officers and members of the 154 Tennessee Regiment Relief Association will meet at Hall this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of business. A full attendance is desired.

M. MAGEVNEY, JR., President.
L. A. SPICER, Secretary. aug6

AUCTION SALES.

Regular Sale
OF
Dry Goods, Notions,
Clothing, Glassware, etc.,
AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday Morning, August 10, 1869,
AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Wholesale Auctioneers,
aug6 Corner Second and Adams streets.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned herewith respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has removed his store to the commodious building, corner of Front and Union streets, where he will continue to offer a full stock of fancy and staple groceries, provisions, liquors, etc., at the lowest market rates, with improved facilities. Have now on hand and in store:

500 Barrels Flour, various grades.
35 Casks Bacon Sides.
150 Tierces, Half Barrels and Kegs Lard.
30 Boxes Breakfast Bacon.
50 Barrels Meal.
50 " Molasses.
185 " Yellow Refined Sugars.
200 Boxes Soap, Starch and Candles.
500 " Oysters, Sardines, Spices, etc.
150 Barrels Whisky, Brandy and Gin.

Coffee, Teas, Wooden Ware, Brooms and other articles too numerous to mention.

G. A. ECKERLY,
aug6 Corner Front and Union streets.

PROFESSIONAL.

WM. HUNTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Late Judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis.]
Office No. 49 North Court Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

WILL prosecute claims against the Federal Government for STEAMERS, and other craft lost while in the service of the United States during the war, and practice in all the courts of Memphis and the Supreme Court. jy19

New Advertisements.

Grand Picnic
To be given by the
CONFEDERATE
Relief
AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
—AT—
James Park,
—ON—
Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

GRAND PICNIC
To be given by the
Hibernian Mutual Relief Society,
At James Park,
On Wednesday, August 25th, 1869.
Tickets, $1, admitting two ladies. jy29

"WILLETT'S"
No. 37 Adams Street,
Billiard and Bowling Rooms.

THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality. ja28 J. H. WILLETT & CO.

GROCERS.

N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.
Hill, Fontaine & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Williamson, Hill & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
326 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

200 casks Bacon.
300 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
300 kegs Lard.
100 bbls. Lo. Sugar.
200 sacks Coffee.
300 pkgs. Molasses—hhds., bbls., kits and qrs.
1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging. (E. & M. Ky. pat. Landsman, and J. & D. Rax.
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
500 kegs Nails, and sizes.
500 bbls. Flour.
North Carolina Roe cut and grass Herring.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whiskey.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to so fit it.

aug6dw HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.

THESE articles have largely advanced of late, but we find it difficult to realize the advance. We should, however, be able to realize cost with freight added, and in order to close out some consignments we offer at COST AND FREIGHT, 100 bbls. "Jo DAVIES" PORK, 250 bbls. WHISKY and 1000 bbls. FLOUR. Some of the flour is as good as Mussentab, and we will sell it at lower. It is just received from the mills in Egypt. Most of our flour is sold at St. Louis prices. We are agents for millers, and sell on commission only. We guarantee all our flour to be fresh ground.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
aug5 Nos. 8 and 9 Howard Row.

GINS.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Agents for the sale of
Gullett's Steel Brush Gins

HAVING already taken orders for a very large number of the above Gins we would suggest to those wishing to purchase that it would be well for them to hand in their orders as early as possible, to avoid disappointment.

ORGILL BROS & CO.,
Nos. 310 and 312, corner
aug1 Front and Monroe streets.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS and CAPS
—AT—
Reduced Prices.
—AT—
WHEATON & CO.'S.

BEFORE removing to our new stand, No. 279 (Handlan & Co.'s,) we will sell our stock of Hats and Caps at greatly reduced prices.

Straw Hats at Cost.

WHEATON & CO.,
aug1 190 Main street.

WANTED.

Apples, Potatoes, etc.

WE are constantly in the market for Apples, Pears, Potatoes and Prunes generally for which we will pay the highest market price.

McDONALD & WOODWORTH,
jy2 No. 1 Howard Row.

WANTED.

10,000 BBLS. FRUIT. Highest market prices paid for Potatoes, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Fruit of all kinds.

COMER & RICHARDSON,
2m No. 2 Hrward's Row, Memphis.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.
I. B. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor

THIS Hotel, being Centrally Located, offers Many

DAILY AVALANCHE.

FRIDAY : : : : : : AUGUST 6, 1869

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

The Daily Avalanche is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:
Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toled, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Dungan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the Avalanche.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the Daily Avalanche mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month. tf

Old papers, suitable for wrapping, for sale at this office by the hundred.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

A fire occurred at midnight in a house in South Memphis. The Fire Brigade was soon on the spot, but the dwelling in question was a good deal damaged. Loss not ascertained.

W. W. C. Miller, corner Causey and Vance streets. Best dry ash wood in the city. 6t

Editors Avalanche: Please state that Saturday, August 7th, will be positively the last day the baloon will remain in Memphis.

S. D. Thompson.

Having determined to close our business, we will, for the next fifteen days, sell boots, shoes, and hats at cost. Messrs. Wheaton & Co., hatters, will occupy our stand August 15th, 1869.

J. T. Handlan & Co,
7t 279 Main street.

Direct Importation.—Just received, direct from Genoa, Italy, per vessel "Providencia," one hundred and fifty boxes assorted Macaroni; one dozen cakes Parmezaw cheese; fifty cans pure Olive oil; and for sale by

A. Vaccaro & Co.,
tf 324 Front street.

The generosity of A. Sumner & Co., Agents for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, has by their liberality and kindness to the poor, in the sale of their favorite family sewing machine, enabled hundreds of ladies who depend upon sewing for a support—not only to support their families, but to lay up a small sum of money each month for other purposes.

Good and Cheap.—Our friend G. A. Eckerly, wholesale grocer and commission merchant, is now permanently located in his new and commodious store, corner Front and Union streets, and invites the attention of city and country buyers to one of the best and yet cheapest stocks of goods ever offered in Memphis, the principal items of which are advertised elsewhere in our columns.

Got to Take his Boot Off.—In conversation with a gentleman yesterday afternoon, he had to take his boot off. "What is the matter," we asked, "Why," said he, "I have a bunion on this foot that is nearly killing me." "Well," said we, "you go up to Dr. Lane's rooms, at the Peabody Hotel; he will remove it in twenty-five minutes for you." We met him in half an hour afterwards, and he positively assured us he could dance the Highland Fling.

Personal.—J. W. McCown, Esq., of the firm of Sproule & McCown, of this city, is registered among the guests at Congress Hall, Saratoga. The clothing trade in Memphis must be good.

H. Clay Conde, Esq., left yesterday for New York and the watering places of the East.

Mart Walt, Esq., left yesterday for Cincinnati, on a business trip.

Sid B. Jones, Esq., Passenger Agent of the United States mail line, Louisville and Cincinnati packets, is in town, bound southward. The line he represents is one of the oldest in the country. It has been in operation fifty-two years, during which it has experienced but two accidents, of which the most serious was due to petroleum, a commodity which is no longer carried. The packets connecting with the trains from the South and leaving Louisville, carry nothing but passengers and light express freight, make but one way landing, and arrive in Cincinnati early next morning in time to connect with trains bound eastward.

News in Brief.

Fletcher Falley, Esq., General Agent of the M. & C. R. R., returned to the city from Savannah yesterday.

Col. Sidney B. Jones, the popular General Agent of the United States mail line between Louisville and Cincinnati, arrived in the city yesterday morning and was warmly welcomed by his numerous friends.

A man named Taylor who refused to give his christian name at the Adams street station-house, was arrested yesterday by Detective McCune on the charge of stealing a quantity of jewelry and several articles of clothing from the room of a hotel in Vicksburg. He was observed walking about the streets by the person who had the property stolen and information given to McCune, who followed up the clue and captured Taylor in a comfortable and fashionable boarding-house on Court street. He was taken into custody, conveyed to the Adams street station-house and locked up to await a requisition from the Governor of Mississippi. Taylor has over a dozen aliases, and while living in Vicksburg passed by the name of Clark. He is in a fair way to pass a few years in the Penitentiary.

THE ELECTION.

Grand Triumph of the Universal Suffrage Ticket.

Cubbins Elected Senator, Townsend and Jones Representatives, and Sherrod Floater.

Good Order Maintained---Business Generally Suspended---Importation of Stokes Voters from the Country---Attempted Frauds Suppressed---Complete Returns from City and County.

The Gubernatorial election passed off very quietly in the city yesterday, which, in view of the great issue involved, and the unprecedented interest manifested by all classes of citizens, was contrary to general expectation. It is needless to say the result is largely in favor of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—far beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine friends of that measure. Not only here is this the result, but our special dispatches from every section proclaim the redemption of the proud, but oppressed State of Tennessee, through the election of Governor Senter and the friends of enfranchisement, law and order. In this county and Senatorial District, Cubbins is elected Senator, Townsend and Jones Representatives, and Sherrod Floater. Radicalism is overthrown, and the people of Tennessee are again free. Let all good men rejoice. Below we give the returns from the various wards in the city, and districts in the county; and in our telegraphic columns will be found the returns from every important point in the State.

The day was one of the hottest of the season, and old and young, white and black, male and female, were ablaze with heat and excitement. Never was there greater interest manifested in an election since the vote on the question of secession in 1861. Places of business were closed at twelve o'clock, and after that hour the streets presented decidedly a holiday appearance. A heavy colored vote was cast, but it was divided and impotent as compared with the solid white phalanx. About four hundred darkies of the Stokes persuasion were brought in on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad from Shelby, Bartlett, etc., by Alderman Vincent, and voted in Pinch. All of them had voted in the country, and furnished with fresh registration papers, were only "gwine down to the city for fun," as one of them facetiously expressed himself to an interrogator on the train. A scheme for the heavy importation of black Stokesites, by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was strangely frustrated, as described elsewhere in our columns. The Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was lined with darkies seeking transportation to the city, but the trains failed to stop, and the dusky patriots were left in anguish of spirit from the contemplation of the sore defeat of their champions. A number of darkies were arrested during the day on suspicion of fraudulent practice at the polls, and were held in limbo until evening, when most of them were turned loose. On some of them were found registration certificates of the State of Louisiana, showing the efforts made by the proscriptionists to secure reinforcements in aid of their villainous schemes. Hundreds of bogus certificates, issued by "Sugar" Hamilton, were brought to light. Never was there a more disastrous defeat of Radicalism. Good order prevailed throughout the day, nothing more serious than a few trifling fist-fights occurring. The military sent from Humboldt at the suggestion of Tomeny, found nothing to do, and amused themselves with the squirrels in the shady precincts of Court Square / The Avalanche office was besieged last night with anxious inquirers after the returns, which, as far as heard from, are as follows in the city and county:

First Ward (White).

Governor—Senter, 629; Stokes, 6.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 575; McDowell, 6.
Senator—Cubbins, 621; Hamilton, 5; Low, 7.
Representatives — Townsend, 621; Jones, 617; Green, 4; Rankin, 1; McKenna, 5; Williamson, 7.
Floater—Sherrod, 624; Reeves, 5; Ryder, 7.
Justice of the Peace Fifth Civil District—Butler, 291; Mynatt, 196.

First Ward (Colored.)

Governor—Senter, 58; Stokes, 372; scattering, 2.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 45; McDowell, 372.
Senator—Cubbins, 56; Hamilton, 367; Low, 7; scattering, 2.
Representatives — Townsend, 58; Jones, 58; Green, 3; Rankin, 3; McKenna, 367; Williamson, 367.
Floater—Sherrod, 58; Reeves, 367; Ryder, 5; scattering, 2.
Justice of the Peace, Fifth Civil District—Sangster, 128; Mynatt, 20; Butler, 19.

Second Ward.

Governor—Senter, 307; Stokes, 235.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 289; McDowell, 284.
Senator—Cubbins, 310; Hamilton, 231; Low, 2.
Representatives — Townsend, 304; Jones, 308; Green, 2; Rankin, 0; McKenna, 232; Williamson, 236.
Floater—Sherrod, 308; Reeves, 233; Ryder, 0.
Justice of the Peace, Fifth Civil District—Butler, 154; Mynatt, 95; Sangster, 61.

Third Ward (White).

Governor—Senter, 858; Stokes, 19.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 854; McDowell, 19.
Senator—Cubbins, 840; Hamilton, 15; Low, 15; scattering, 8.
Representatives — Townsend, 853; Jones, 860; Green, 3; Rankin, 2; McKenna, 0; Williamson, 15.
Floater—Sherrod, 855; Reeves, 17; Ryder, 10.
Justice of the Peace, Fifth Civil District—Mynatt, 258; Butler, 82.

Third Ward, (Colored.)

Governor—Senter, 519; Stokes, 69; Maynard, 1.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 494; McDowell, 72.
Senator—Cubbins, 512; Hamilton, 69; Low, 9; Moore, 1.
Representatives — Townsend, 515; Jones, 517; Green, 1; Rankin, 1; McKenna, 70; Williamson, 72; High, 1; Swan, 1.
Floater—Sherrod, 516; Reeves, 70; Ryder, 4.
Justice of the Peace of the Fifth Civil District—Mynatt, 183; Butler, 165; Sangster, 1; Adams, 1.

Fourth Ward.

Governor—Senter, 886, Stokes, 43.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 879; McDowell. 45; Lenow, 2.
Senator—Cubbins, 882; Hamilton, 32; Low, 18.
Representatives — Townsend, 894; Jones, 890; Green, 3; Rankin, 0; McKenna, 36; Williamson, 42.
Floater—Sherrod, 884; Reeves, 38; Ryder, 11.
Justice of the Peace, Fourteenth Civil District—Swan, 457; McFall, 9.
Constable, Fourteenth Civil District—Ramsay, 312; Carroll, 187; McMath, 16; Downes, 9; High, 1.

Fifth Ward (White).

Governor—Senter; 718; Stokes, 23; Avery, 1.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 708; McDowell, 23; Pierce, 1.
Senator—Cubbins, 710; Hamilton, 15; Low, 12.
Representatives — Townsend, 715; Jones, 717; Green, 4; Rankin, 3; McKenna, 16; Williamson 23; Ames, 1.
Floater—Sherrod, 707; Reeves, 15; Ryder, 20.
Justice of the Peace Fourteenth Civil District—Swan, 530; Butler, 1; Mynatt, 1; McFall, 4.
Constable Fourteenth Civil District—Carrol, 411; High, 6; McMath, 54; Hinchey, 1; Ramsey, 96; Shultz, 32; Downes, 46.

Fifth Ward (Colored).

Governor—Senter, 74; Stokes, 502; Maynard, 1.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 68; McDowell, 505.
Senator—Cubbins, 71; Hamilton, 508; Low, 1.
Representatives — Townsend, 66; Jones, 68; Green, 2; Rankin, 1; McKenna, 503; Williamson, 507.
Floater—Sherrod, 71; Reeves, 502; Ryder, 1.
Justice of the Peace, Fourteenth Civil District — Swan, 53; McFall, 533, Saugster, 2.
Constable, Fourteenth Civil District—McMath, 366; Carrol, 19; Ramsay, 17; Schultz, 1; Downes, 1; Hicks, 7.

Sixth Ward.

Governor—Senter, 149; Stokes, 290.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 147; McDowell, 290.
Senator—Cubbins, 149; Hamilton, 281; Low, 9.
Representatives — Townsend, 148; Jones, 148; Green, 11; Rankin, 8; McKenna, 290; Williamson, 279.
Floater—Sherrod, 149; Reeves, 282; Ryder, 8.
Justice of the Peace, Fourteenth Civil District—McFall, 346; Swan, 94.
Constable, Fourteenth Civil District—McMath, 260; Carroll, 68; Ramsay, 44; Downes, 10.

Seventh Ward (White.)

Governor—Senter, 499; Stokes, 173.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 474; McDowell, 181; Brown, (colored) 1.
Senator—Cubbins, 496; Hamilton, 167; Low, 9.
Representatives — Townsend, 492; Jones, 492; Green, 8; Rankin, 7; McKenna, 171; Williamson, 168.
Floater—Sherrod, 492; Reeves, 170; Ryder, 10.
Justice of the Peace, Fourteenth Civil District—Swan, 369; McFall, 113.
Constable, Fourteenth Civil District—Carroll, 353; McMath, 143; Ramsay, 56; High, 16.

Seventh Ward, (Colored.)

Governor—Senter, 45; Stokes, 385.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 40; McDowell, 386.
Senator—Cubbins, 44; Hamilton, 381; Low, 3.
Representatives—Jones, 44; Townsend, 43; Green, 3; Rankin, 4; McKenna, 383; Williamson, 383.
Floater—Sherrod, 44; Reeves, 383; Ryder, 3.
Justice of the Peace, Fourteenth Civil District—Swan, 23; McFall, 343.
Constable, Fourteenth Civil District—Carroll, 13; High, 3; Downes, 2; Ramsey, 8; Schultz, 1; McMath, 343.

Eighth Ward.

Governor—Senter, 147; Stokes, 239.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 141; McDowell, 239.
Senator—Cubbins, 153; Hamilton, 236; Low, 1.
Representatives—Jones, 141; Townsend, 143; Green, 2; Rankin, 0; McKenna, 239; Williamson, 241; Ryder, 1; Butler, 2.
Floater—Sherrod, 141; Reeves, 240; Ryder, 4.
Justice of the Peace, Fifth Civil District—Sangster, 138; Butler, 56; Mynatt, 53.

Ninth Ward.

Governor—Senter, 209; Stokes, 258.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 208; McDowell, 253.
Senator—Cubbins, 209; Hamilton, 252; Low, 0.
Representatives—Townsend, 204; Jones, 203; Green, 4; Rankin, 1; McKenna, 252; Williamson, 257.
Floater—Sherrod, 208; Reeves, 252; Ryder, 1.

Tenth Ward (Colored).

Governor—Senter, 55; Stokes, 369.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 53; McDowell, 367.
Senator—Cubbins, 56; Hamilton, 365; Low, 3.
Representatives — Townsend, 56; Jones, 55; Green, 3; Rankin, 3; McKenna, 361; Williamson, 365.
Floater—Sherrod, 56; Reeves, 365; Ryder, 4.
Justice of the Peace, Fourteenth Civil District—McFall, 195; Swan, 40.
Constable, Fourteenth Civil District—McMath, 190; Carroll, 2; Schultz, 3; Ramsay, 38.

RECAPITULATION OF THE CITY VOTE.

Governor — Senter, 5,477 ; Stokes, 3,202.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Tipton, 5,203; McDowell, 3,007.
Senator—Cubbins, 5,434 ; Hamilton, 3,026; Low, 216.
Representatives — Townsend, 5432 ; Jones, 5444; Williamson, 3066; McKenna, 3029; Green, 121; Rankin, 90.
Floater—Sherrod, 5338; Reeves, 3063; Ryder, 206.

THE MAJORITIES.

Senter, 2275; Tipton, 1996; Cubbins, over Hamilton, 2408; over all, 2192.
Townsend and Jones' joint majority over Williamson and McKenna, 4782; over all, 4571. Sherrod over Reeves, 2275; over all, 2069.

Sixth Civil District—Raleigh.

Governor—Senter, 197; Stokes, 1.
Senator—Cubbins, 197; Hamilton, 0; Low, 1.
Floater—Sherrod, 198; Ryder, 0; Reeves, 0.
Representatives—198 for the Universal Suffrage candidates; others, none.

Tenth Civil District, (Collierville.)

Governor—Senter, 145; Stokes 12.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Tipton, 126; McDowell, 15.
Senator—Cubbins, 145; Hamilton, 0; Low, 12;
Representatives—Jones, 146; Townsend, 144; Green, 12; Rankin, 12; McKenna, 0; Williamson, 1.
Floater—Sherrod, 145; Reeves, 0; Ryder, 12.

Twenty-First District—Germantown

Senter, 238 ; Tipton, 230; Cubbins, 230 ; Sherrod, 230; Townsend, 240 ; Jones, 241 ; Stokes, 5; McDowell, 5; Hamilton, 6 ; Reeves, 6 ; Williamson, 6 ; McKinney, 5.

THE RESULT.

John Cubbins is elected Senator. H. Townsend and Sam. H. Jones are elected Representatives. Henry R. Sherrod is elected Floater.

The magistrates are, Fifth Civil District—T. B. Mynatt. Fourteenth Civil District—Swan. Constable, Fourteenth District—McMath. Moncrief was elected magistrate at Raleigh.

McNairy County.

Chewalla Precinct — Senter, 143; Stokes, 3. No others heard from.

Hardeman County.

Saulsbury—Senter, 313; Stokes none.

Fayette County.

Lagrange—Senter, 166; Stokes, 107.
Moscow—Senter, 194; Stokes, 28.
Lafayette—Senter, 147. Stokes, 123.

A "FLOATER."

Sugar Tom Hamilton jumped into a sacharine hogshead late last night, and "floated" up Salt river.

The Devil to Pay.

The efforts of the proscriptionists to import negroes in the Stokes interest, per the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, came very strangely to grief. The five cars chartered by Sheriff Curry to go out Wednesday evening, broke loose a short distance out of the city, leaving a brakeman on the rear car. The train went on as if nothing had happened. The detached cars were pushed back by train No. 4, due here at eleven p.m., which was flagged by the brakeman. Yesterday morning Nick McGown, deputy Sheriff, went out on the six o'clock freight train to bring in the voters for which the five cars had been chartered, not knowing that the cars were here at the depot. His main hope, after getting out, and learning the situation, was the Somerville train, due here at 9:40 a.m. By some means the engine of this train ran off the turn-table at Somerville, owing to which, the train did not arrive here until sundown, causing him to lose his own vote and the aid of his colored friends for Stokes. The mail train due here at 2:30 p.m., yesterday, failed to stop at Collierville; the engineer blew his whistle but the brakes failed to perform their office. It seemed as if the devil was to pay in every instance. The train was brought to a stand one mile this side of Collierville, where passengers for that place were put off. It then pushed on to Memphis. Mr. Carter, the conductor, says there were at least five hundred foreign darkies at Collierville awaiting transportation to Memphis. Some of them came in with Mr. McGown on the late train, but too late to do anything for the "Bald Eagle." For these facts we are indebted to Mr. Clark, General Baggage Agent of the road.

A stabbing affray took place last night in the alley near the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, owing to an altercation in a bar-room. The parties were both railroadmen, but no one was particularly hurt and no arrests were made.

New Method of Advertising.

Mr. Leroy, the popular and fashionable French tailor, No. 17 Jefferson street, has on exhibition at his front door an elegant suit of clothing upon which is the label, "For sale to pay shopper," and below the measurements taken of the party for whom the suit was made. The latest Paris styles are put up by Mr. Leroy at prices that defy competition.

The Gems of German Lyrics.—Selections from Reuckert, Leenaw, Chamisso, Freuligrath, Shulz and others, is one of the most charming books of modern light literature. The lyrics have been gathered by Henry D. Wireman, Esq., and by him translated into tolerable English verse. The German text is on one page and the English on the other. The lyrics of Schiller, Goeth, Heine and Gelbel are not published. It is the sweet neglected flowers of poetry, which the author, like a bee, has visited in the spirit of love. The book can be found at Cleaves, Smithwick & Hatcher's.

THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

Circular to the Federal and Confederate Generals who Participated.

The Hon. D. McConaughy, Secretary of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, has addressed the following circular to the officers, Union and Confederate, who participated in the battle of Gettysburg:

"The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, organized soon after the battle, since incorporated and holding in absolute tenure the more important portions of the battle-grounds, being memorial and historical in its purpose and character, has unanimously adopted resolutions, which accompany this letter, determined to proceed to indicate the field with enduring memorials constructed of the granite from its hills, and thus to permanently mark out the positions and movements of the armies, corps, divisions and important commands in the battle. Its object is to perpetuate the history of the battle in its simple truth, and to that end to make the battlefield its own interpreter. It seeks to preserve this field, truly indicated, as an enduring historical memorial of the military events of the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863, as a school for study in practically illustrating the art of war, and an ever eloquent though silent exponent, alike to citizen and foreign visitor, of the battle of Gettysburg.

"The more effectually to accomplish this, its purpose, and before proceeding to meet the indications, the association desires to derive the important requisite information from authentic and original sources. It earnestly realizes that justice to themselves and fidelity to the truth of history, entitles the officers who commanded the forces in action, to designate the positions and define the movements thus to be perpetuated. With this high historic purpose in view, I am instructed by the Board, as Secretary, and on behalf of the association, to invite you, General, to co-operate in this work of indication, and to attend a re-union of the officers of your brigade, division, corps, and army, upon the battle grounds, there to confer together and determine the positions and important points proper to be thus enduringly designated. The time fixed for the meeting is the week commencing with the 23d day of August next. The place of meeting is the Gettysburg Springs Hotel, upon the battle-field, where the accommodations are ample and excellent. It is requested that, at the same time, they reply to this invitation, the officers invited address the surviving ranking officers of their corps, and express, it practicable, their intention to be present; and he is also requested to communicate with the Secretary. Arrangements are in progress to secure to the visiting officers the courtesy of free travel to, and probably also from, this re-union, over the railroads leading thither. The association has also arranged for the commutation of the hotel charges to a very moderate price, while securing comfort and every desirable attention. The press of the country has also been requested to further the consummation desired, and is generously responding.

"The officers and Directors sincerely hope that you, General, may find it agreeable and convenient to accept the invitation hereby tendered to this reunion, which will be an occasion of great personal and public, as well as historical interest."

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Battlefield Monumental Association, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Gettysburg Battle-field Monumental Association, having accomplished its first purpose by securing the tenure of the more important portions of the battle-field, and thus preventing change of the physical aspect of the field by private interests, will now proceed with the next purpose of the organization, the indicating of the field with plain but enduring materials constructed from the granites of its hills.

"*Resolved*, That the indicating of the more prominent events of the three days' struggles, with the positions of the forces, the corpse, divisions and brigades, by permanent memorials, making the field of battle its own interpreter, is the best method of recording and perpetuating the history of the battle in its simple truth, and of furnishing a practical illustration in the study of the art of war, thus popularizing military science, and affording, alike to citizen and foreign visitor, a ready acquaintance with the battle, which, perhaps, better than any other, illustrates the greatest wager of battle of the century.

"*Resolved*, That in thus proceeding to permanently indicate the battle-field, this association deems it due to the Generals who commanded armies, corps, divisions and brigades in the battle, that they be invited to furnish the information required, in order truly to designate the positions and events to be perpetuated; and that now, before death or absence prevents it, this association instructs its Secretary to invite the Generals and officers of the several corps to visit the field in the fourth week of August next, and confer together and determine the points to be indicated; and that the Secretary co-operate in making such arrangements for their reunion at Gettsburg as will promote this object."

Fisk, Jr.'s Cotton Speculations.

From the New York Tribune, July 31.]

Gorham Gray has commenced a suit in equity in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, to recover about $200,000, which he alleges he has lost through James Fisk, Jr., having failed to keep an agreement with him relating to speculations in cotton. Gray alleges that in June last he agreed with Fisk to form a partnership in buying and selling cotton, Fisk agreeing that Gray should make purchases and sales of large amounts of cotton, on joint account, and that Fisk should, as far as deemed necessary by Gray, furnish the funds needed to pay for all cotton purchased and for defraying the necessary expenses of purchases and sales, the profits and losses to be shared and borne, two-thirds by Fisk, and one-third by Gray. That in pursuance of this agreement, large purchases of cotton were made by Gray and ratified by Fisk, Gray receiving $16,000 only from Fisk; that large sums necessary to pay for the cotton and carry on the business were expended by Gray and demands made for them on Fisk, but that he utterly refused to furnish more than the $16,000, and that Gray suffered thereby damage to the extent of $200,000. Gray further alleges that he has been compelled to sell all the said amount of cotton at great sacrifices on account of the non-fulfillment by Fisk of the agreement; that the copartnership was dissolved by mutual consent, but no settlement of the copartnership accounts has been made, although since the dissolution Gray has frequently applied to Fisk for a final settlement; that Gray paid large accounts, both before and since the dissolution, in respect of the copartnership, and that upon a true and just settlement a considerable balance would be shown to be due from Fisk to Gray, which the former refuses to pay. Gray asks that Fisk be required to show cause why he should not perform his agreement, and for an accounting. Fisk has been subpœned to appear.

RAILROAD JOTTINGS.

What Four Years of Peace Have Done in Tennessee.

Editors Avalanche: After a delightful sojourn of two months amid the beautiful and romantic scenery of East Tennessee, on the morning of the 31 inst. I turned my face once more toward the Bluff City.

Years of peace have wrought a wonderful change in the material aspect of the country along the route which I traversed. The desolations of four years of relentless war, had marked the line of the railroad from Chattanooga to Bristol, as they had also west of the former place. Through the entire length of East Tennessee, to-day, these ravages have, in a large measure, been repaired. In the farming district farm houses have been repaired and rebuilt; farms have been again enclosed in many instances, the unsightly rail fences being replaced with neat and substantial plank fences, adding greatly to the security and beauty of the farms. Almost the entire area of cleared lands are again under cultivation, exhibiting evidences of improvement in the method of culture. Less breadth of land has been devoted to corn, and more attention bestowed upon the grasses and small grains. This season abundant harvests of wheat and oats and the products of the meadow have filled to repletion the graneries and barns of the industrious husbandman. The corn crop, though greatly damaged by drought, will yield more than enough for home consumption. East Tennessee may to-day, as in days of yore, be truly called a land of plenty. Whilst there may be far less currency in circulation there than in the planting districts, yet her population are free from any apprehension of want of the necessaries of life. They are abundantly supplied, and have a large surplus to supply the necessities of those who deem it more profitable to devote their attention and energies to the production of other staples. X.

The New Birth of the Send.

From the New York World.]

It has come again. Like "curses, home to roost," like a "bad penny," or like anything to which one likes to compare it, the Grecian bend is upon us; and, whether it be Amanda or Aspasia, whether in the park or in the surf, or in the shade, or where jocund day stands tip-toe on the misty mountain tops, it has come, and the cry is still it comes. What was last year presumed to be caricatured out of existence, and what was last winter dared not curve itself within the smiles of men or before the sneers of women, now expands on the street, appears on the promenade, uprears itself in the parlor, and hies to the hop in all its composite magnitude and wonderful disproportions. Nor has its arrival been heralded, nor was it expected. It has burst upon us with the secrecy and the suddenness of an epidemic. The cholera was dimly foreseen. Of the yellow fever there were premonitions. Casual hydrophobia was to be looked for, because the dog star raged and the dog law was nullified. But this calamity, in its wide-spread fury, concealed itself as an inner earth fire, and then, from Key West to the St. Lawrence, broke upon us—

"All at once, and nothing first,
Just as bubbles do when they burst."

The offense is not a contagion; it is a conspiracy. No few exclusives renewed the custom, so that it could be likened to imitation by others. The event was simultaneous. Every bend erected itself, by what must have been an instinct, at the same time. Showbegan was as prompt as Saratoga, and Burgtown was not behind Brooklyn.

Any one viewing the full result which is a Grecian bend, may wonder, but cannot analyze. To marvel is inevitable. To understand is not permitted. The way in which the "effect" is produced, however, is authoritatively said to be as follows:

"High-heeled shoes dispose the wearer to incline forward, and high-heeled gaiters are, therefore, adopted. She (the belle of the season) is thus the more readily enabled to elevate her hips unnaturally behind, enhancing the aspect of the panier to contract the stomach and to form an S-like curvature of the upper shape by thrusting out the chest, drawing back the shoulders, and bending forward the head, the latter crowned by a hideous chignon. To secure this posture, which nature is unequal, it is said that a belt is fastened around the waist, from which down either side descend two straps furnished with buckles, and these are attached to strong bands made fast around the lower thighs. The tightening of these buckles draws up the hips and holds them in place. Thus, by the aid of the panier, bustle, contracted stomach, extended chest, out-thrust head, enormous chignon, and the apparatus just described, the whole superstructure standing upon A 1 gaiters, we have the Grecian bend."

The Mississippi and Texas Muddle.

Washington Special (3d) St. Louis Republican.]

Advices from Conservative sources in Mississippi show that the suspension of Willis, the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of that State, was a political movement. An ineffectual attempt was made by the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, to connect Major Worford with certain alleged revenue frauds in the State, but failed entirely.

Messrs. Jefferds and Moorman, the representatives of the Conservative Republicans of Mississippi, who have been here for some time past looking after the interests of the party in that State, left yesterday morning, satisfied that the President will support the Dent wing of the ticket, if it shall be composed of men who have always been in sympathy with the Republican party. The campaign in Mississippi will be opened at once. The Conservative Republicans of the State have purchased the Vicksburg *Times*, which will be conducted as the State organ of the party. E. Creery, late Supervisor of Internal Revenue in Louisville, will remain here as the agent of the Mississippi Conservative Republicans, to look after their interests before the President and Cabinet.

In addition to other issues in Texas, the division of the State is an important feature in the canvass. Hamilton and Baker, the Conservative candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, oppose division. Davis and Flanagan, the ultra Radical candidates, advocate the division of the State into three or four separate States, thereby securing six or eight Senators instead of two.

One of Life's Contrasts.

An interior correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta California* closes a recent letter with the following story:

Three years ago, while breakfasting at a mining restaurant, near the Oregon line, a stranger with uncombed hair, huge gray whiskers, and tattered coat, took his place at the table. By accident I was relating to the landlord an incident which had occurred some years since in the Connecticut Valley. After I had left the table, and was walking alone, the unshorn stranger accosted me. "You are the first man," said he, "whom I have heard mentioned my native town for seventeen years, and it made my heart come up in my mouth when you did so." This circumstance, doubtless, made him unusually communicative. He said he was living in the mountains, fifteen miles from any habitation, subsisting by hunting, and visiting the settlements not oftener than twice a year. This statement was afterward corroborated by other evidence. What induced him to lead this life he did not see fit to explain. In his early boyhood, on the banks of the Connecticut, he and the present Chief Justice of the United States lived on adjacent farms and attended the same public school. What a sharp contrast has marked their subsequent lives—the one filling the most responsible station in the gift of the American people—the other a hermit, unknowing and unknown, amid the wild and almost inaccessible fastnesses of Southern Oregon.

An effort is being made to put up a paper mill at Autaugaville, Alabama.

Lucy Thurman, of Albany, Kentucky, is one hundred and nineteen years old, and in good health.

AGRICULTURAL.

What the People of Panola are Doing.

It is gratifying to know that our fellow-citizens of Mississippi, notwithstanding their political status is so unpleasant, are wide-awake on those matters which effect their industrial interests. Our enterprising neighbor, Sardis, has organized an Agricultural and Mechanical society, composed of many of the best citizens of Panola county, (as well as others residing elsewhere), and are going ahead with a zeal that cannot fail to insure success. As mentioned by us yesterday, they have already adopted a beautiful plan for improving their grounds; suggested, drawn, and donated, as we learn, by our distinguished townsman, Mr. James B. Cook, Architect, and the whole will be put under contract at once, to be completed by the 15th of October, in time for the first fair which is to be held on the 19th of the same month, just one week previous to the fair to be held by the Shelby county society. The grounds at Sardis are already enclosed, and bids are being received for the remaining work. The Society offer a very large and liberal premium list which cannot fail to inspire a feeling of generous and virtuous rivalry among the citizens of Mississippi as well as Tennessee and other States. Memphis should feel a deep interest in the success of this enterprise, and put forth her mite to aid in its accomplishment, for it is located in the very heart of a country whose trade has heretofore enriched our city and is still flowing it, and will continue to do so if our business men are sufficiently wide awake to offer the proper inducements and to prevent its diversion to other points. The Society is needing aid to carry out the beautiful plans already adopted, and we feel sure we do not miscalculate when we assure our Mississippi friends that it will be liberally extended. "Ask and ye shall receive."

The society is officered by some of the best and most prominent citizens of Panola, whose names will be recognized as a full guaranty of the proper appropriation of its means and also of success. The officers are: President—Major J. Fred Simmons; Vice Presidents—Colonel Jno. R. Dickens and Captain E. S. Walton; Secretaries—S. G. Spain and Jno. H. Proudfit; Treasurer—Wm. H. Wall. Executive Committee—Dr. Josephus Carter, chairman; W. D. Heflin, Freeman B. Irby, Thos. F. Wilson, Dr. Jno. W. Irby, Rev. C. B. Young, Colonel C. C. Wilborne, S. H. Gunter, R. W. Crump, J. C. Brahan, J. F. Lavender, George W. Ballentine, Dr. Jno. Wright.

Go ahead, gentlemen! Success to you. We shall visit your fair, and Memphis will be an extensive contributor and exhibitor.

Contractors, we are requested to state, can see the plans at Mr. Cook's office to-day and to-morrow; after that at the store of Messrs. Heflin & Hobgood, at Sardis. Major Simmons, at the request of both Executive Committee, will make a canvass of Panola county, commencing at Pleasant Mount to-morrow (Saturday), thence to Long Creek Monday, Batesville Tuesday, Eureka Wednesday, Springport Thursday, Starplace Saturday, Como, Monday 16th, Longtown, Tuesday 17th, Peach Creek, Wednesday 18th, and closing at the general meeting at Sardis, Monday 19th. We wish him all success.

GALLOWAY'S STATION.

A Forthcoming Tournament—Meeting to Make Preparations.

Galloway, Tenn., August 3, 1869.

Editors Avalanche: At a meeting of the citizens of Galloway and vicinity, on the 31st ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of having a grand tournament at this place on Thursday, September 9th, 1869, for the purpose of raising funds to aid in the building of an Academy and Masonic hall, Major S. S. Griffin was called to the chair and Captain A. W. Loving and Dr. R. D. Winslett were chosen as secretaries. After the object of the meeting had been explained by the Chair, a Committee of Ways and Means was immediately organized, who brought forward the following prizes as being worthy the attention of the gallant knights throughout the country, and which was received with general acclamation, as being prizes commensurate with the enterprise:

First prize—first tilting: A splendid gold watch and chain, costing $175.

This prize is open to the world. A queen and three maids are to be created by the successful knights of this contest. This prize will comprise the first tilting.

First prize—second tilting: One hund

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	2:00 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Through Express	9:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
Junction accommodation	1:30 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
New Orleans train	6:00 a.m.	6:30 a.m.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	4:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Night Express	3:30 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car connects to Night Express (white cars) from Louisville to Memphis, Va., via Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city; Railroad office No. 327½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	2:45 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Express (daily)	8:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans 2 and all points south.

Express train makes direct connection for Corinth, Water Valley, Grenada, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 327½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 327½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leaves Memphis daily	7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison	7:00 p.m.

H. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore, and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at ..... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 2:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Mobile, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at ..... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at ..... 6:45 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Grand Junction Railroads, at ..... 6:45 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at ..... 3:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 1:30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at ..... 5:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claiborne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ..... 11:00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Hernando, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at ..... 5:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at ..... 11:00 a.m.
Arrive at ..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at ..... 3:30 p.m.
Arrive at ..... 9:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.
One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight 2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces 4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces 6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces 8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned rate, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address 4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces 8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces 12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address 2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6 4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9 6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12 8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage stamps are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent per quarter. This rate is on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be remitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20	10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30	15 "
" " $30 " " $40	20 "
" " $40 " " $50	25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1863: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES BY SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed by any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 5 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 38 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 4 cents; Books, 16 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—4 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (not sent in closed mail via England,) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, if cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers or a very few lines, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.) and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 8 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 4 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional; but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise 4 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Letters for Newfoundland [illegible] ...ounce, 10 cents per ½ ounce, 4 cents per ½ ounce.

Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

For any other parts of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be required on application at the office of mailing. Letters of 5 cts., and 5 per cent. Letters to be registered will not be received as a letter bag.

The registration fee, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

	Cents.
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Island, and Island of Jersey	10
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece	10

The same to be forwarded by Prussian or Hamburg line or Prussia closed Mail, each

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, August 4, 1868.

In consequence of the election, business was very light in the various departments to-day, and was almost totally suspended after twelve o'clock, most of the stores on the principal thoroughfares closing at that hour in order to give attatches an opportunity to exercise the elective franchise in the most important contest in the political annals of Tennessee. The Belle St. Louis was at the landing at an early hour, with a fair cargo, and about noon the Minneola arrived from Cincinnati with a large assorted freight, little of which, however, was offered for sale. The banks reported a very good demand for money, and we learned of some heavy note "shaving" on the street for parties not considered entitled to accommodation in the regular way. The bank rate varies from 9@12 per annum. In exchange matters there was nothing new beyond further moderate shipments of currency to Northern interior points. Bankers check on St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, etc., at ¼@¾ premium.

The business in coin was of a retail character, and 135 for gold was the buying rate of dealers, though we learned of a small lot taken at 135¼. In New York it opened at 135¼, and at 1.20 p.m. had run up to 136¼, closing at 136¾.

We learned of no movement of consequence in scrip. The few small transactions reported were at prices within the scope of yesterday's quotations, which are as follows:

	BUY'G.	SELL'G.
City Scrip	.....	2@5
" Balances	76@79	80@
County Scrip	65@67	@70
Police Scrip	87@89	90@

Stocks and securities were inactive, with buying rates nominally as follows:

Mem. and Char'ton Railroad stock		43@46
" " "	1st mort bonds	88
" " "	2d mort bonds	77
Memphis and Ohio	6 per cent	70
" " "	Stock	34
Miss. & Tenn. R. R.	6 per cent coup	70
" " "	Stock	25
" " "	1st mort bonds	45
" " "	1st coup.	60
" " "	Stock	10
Miss Central R R	1st mort bonds	73
" " "	1st Mort	73
" " "	Obligation due '73	73
" " "	2d	60
" " "	Stock	49
" " "	Obligation due '78	51
" " "	2d	60
Mem & L. R. R R bonds	1st mor 8 per cent	67
Mem & L. R. R R	1st mor 8 per cent coupons	60
Memphis and Little Rock 7 per cent Navy Yard bonds		60
Memphis and Little Rock R R 7 per cent bonds		60
Memphis City Bonds, old		51
" " "	new	49
" " "	endorsed by M & Char. R R, and State of Tennessee	65
Memphis City Bonds, endorsed by M & L R R, and State of Tennessee		60
Memphis City Bonds, Coupons		75@77
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 6 per cent bonds		68
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 8 per cent bonds		60
Mobile & Ohio R R interest bonds		58
" " "	income	30
Mem. & Char. R R change notes		36
Miss & Tenn "	"	35
Miss Central "	"	15
New Orleans, Jackson & G U N R R change notes		35

In New York, to-day, Government securities were firm, and closed without material change, quoted as follows:

Bonds of 1881	112½@112¾
5-20s of '62	112½@112¾
5-20s of '64	112½@112¾
5-20s of '65	112¾@113
5-20s, new, of '65	112¾@113
5-20s, new, of '67	112¾@113
5-20s, new, of '68	112¾@113
10-40 bonds	107½@107¾
Pacific 6s	111¾@111¾

Railway and express shares were firm at the opening, but closed unsettled and irregular, with prices as follows:

Lanion	58¾
Western Union Telegraph	35½
Quicksilver	15¾
Pacific Mail	84¾
Adams Express	49½
Wells & Fargo Express	19½
American Express	27½
United States Express	16¾
Merchants' Union Express	16¾
New York Central	193½
Erie	84
Hudson	134
Reading	93¾
Michigan Central	131
Michigan Southern	107¾
Illinois Central	141¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107¾
Chicago and N. W.	94¾
Chicago and N. W. preferred	97¾
Cleveland and Toledo	116¾
Rock Island	97
St. Paul	85¾
St. Paul preferred	105¾
Fort Wayne	124¾
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾

In regard to the grain crop question, we select the following from the United States *Economist:*

We shall have as much wheat for home and foreign consumption as we had last year, and if the balance of the season is not very unfavorable we shall have a great deal more.

To come to particulars, we find that the crops are very favorable in the New England States, New Jersey and New York. The hay crops in all these States will be immense, and the cereals are in a prosperous condition. In Virginia and Tennessee there is nothing to be desired. From the Northwestern States the accounts are more conflicting. But it appears that damages by the recent tremendous rain storms are confined to a comparatively limited breadth of country. Wheat, in some parts of Illinois, Iowa, and a few of the Northwestern States, has suffered considerably. But even in the most unfavorable States the harvests—except in the unlooked for event of continued bad weather—may reach last year's average. In Minnesota, which is now the chief wheat-producing State in the Union, the supply will be immense. A harvest of full 20,000,000 bushels of wheat is expected. In Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Nebraska, the wheat harvest seems superb. Take it altogether, there can be little doubt that the upper valley of the Mississippi, and nearly the entire Northwest, will advance considerably upon last year's supply. It will be remembered that this result will be partly the result of the increased quantity of land placed under wheat. If it were not for the drawbacks to various localities on account of the weather, the yield would be unparalleled.

In California the wheat has already been harvested, and the yield, in spite of the drawbacks on account of the rust, will be in excess of last year's supply. A greater breadth of land has been sown, much of it on new soil, and the aggregate is unprecedented. Every effort is made to push the grain to market, or to entry ports where it may be available for transportation. From Oregon, Washington territory and the Pacific slope generally, the accounts are favorable.

The drawback to this favorable view is the indication that corn will not much exceed half a crop. The cold spring and the heavy rains have produced injurious results. Nearly all the Western States have something to complain of on this point. A larger portion than usual has been planted in the Eastern and Southern States, which may neutralize the bad results of the short crop elsewhere. Unusually fine weather for the balance of the season may produce better results. But at the present time corn is in an usually damaged condition, a fact which is sufficiently attested by the advancing prices ruling.

Too much will undoubtedly produce less corn than last year. In the Valley of the Colorado, Texas, and in portions of the lower Mississippi Valley, the heavy rains have resulted from the unusual inundations. Vast tracts of country have been devastated. But the supply of food from all the Southern States may be safely estimated as being in excess of last year's products. From all parts of Canada the wheat and corn accounts are highly satisfactory.

In Europe we find the crops have been subject to very nearly the same conditions as in the United States. A cold backward spring and a wet summer will reduce the supply of cereals in England below last year's average. A drought in France will produce very nearly the same results. From Hungary, Germany, Southern Europe and Russia, the accounts are much more favorable than they were a few weeks ago. Spain will have a more than average good crop, a fact that is the more gratifying in view of last year's deficiency. But when we come to balance the accounts from the surplus grain-producing and importing States in Europe, it will be found that the entire supply can hardly be expected to reach last year's average. Unless, in the contingency of very favorable weather, the supply may fall considerably below the present estimate.

For the American producers, then, the prospects are generally favorable, so far as relates to the chief staple of wheat. There will certainly be a good demand for exportation, a fact that will keep prices firm on this side of the Atlantic, and prevent their decline that would otherwise result from the abundant harvest. The deficiency in the corn crop is to be chiefly regretted on account of the probable influence upon cattle and swine. This product feeds the millions in America and Europe indirectly. Its enormous bulk scarcely pays the cost of transportation. But Western farmers by feeding it to cattle and swine, realize upon it in another form. The condition of this staple is therefore a matter of much interest, and it is to be hoped that a favorable turn in the weather may materially improve the only drawback to an otherwise highly prosperous harvest.

Cotton Market.

Our advices from New York and Liverpool to-day gave nothing of new interest, and in consequence of the general suspension of business, together with continued apathy on the part of buyers and sellers, only a very few bales changed hands at prices somewhat irregular, but generally at a basis of 30c for low middling. Holders of ordinary and inferior report it very difficult, if not impossible, to effect sales of those descriptions.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MEMPHIS, August 3, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		67
Received this day		
Received previously	247,258—247,258	
		247,305
Exported this week	60	
Exported previously	246,913—247,073	
Stock at noon this day		232

According to Easton & Co.'s Circular, dated New York, July 31st, the receipts of cotton at all United States ports last week, were 1522 bales, and exports, 443 bales, making receipts since September 1st, 2,037,394 bales, and exports 1,424,866 bales, (977,321 to Great Britain, and 447,539 to the Continent,) against 2,090,441 bales received, and 1,631,749 bales (1,227,105 to Great Britain, and 404,638 to the Continent) exported corresponding periods last season. The statistical position of cotton is as follows:

	1868.	1867.
Stock in Liverpool	315,000	553,070
Afloat from India	502,000	673,000
Afloat from America	28,000	14,000
Stock in London	59,800	31,921
Afloat for London	40,000	121,000
Stock in Havre	46,500	30,741
Afloat for Havre	150,374	101,276
Stock in Bremen	7,900	10,352
Afloat for Bremen	6,117	12,360
Stock in United States ports	28,171	70,248
Stock in the Interior towns	1,700	6,818
Total	1,256,560	1,639,900
Deduct for visible supply	385,407	

In reviewing the situation, Easton & Co. remark:

"In our circular of June 12th we called attention to the strength in the position of American cotton. We showed only sufficient supply for consumption and export of 16,000 bales weekly, up to 15th November, and stock of 44,000 to be left at that date. Since June the demand for American has been about 25,000 weekly, and consequently the stock is diminishing very rapidly, as will be seen by the following table:

	STOCK.	AFL'T.	TOTAL.
'67 May	361,000	140,000	501,000
2 June	321,000	140,000	461,000
9 "	306,000	120,000	426,000
17 "	279,000	97,000	376,000
24 "	272,000	79,000	351,000
1 July	260,000	60,000	320,000
8 "	207,000	49,000	256,000
15 "	210,000	28,000	238,000
22 "	205,000	29,000	234,000
29 "	167,000	28,000	195,000

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 125,000 bales, same time 1868, 105,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 12½@13d, then 9½d.

Thus it will be seen that the stock in port and afloat, on the 27th ult. was 380,000 bales, has been reduced in nine weeks to 195,000 bales. At the same time the exports from this country amounted to 71,637 bales. The weekly decrease has averaged 20,500 bales. The question of substituting some other kind of cotton for American cannot be put off much longer by spinners—for six weeks more consumption at the present rate, with little or no shipments from here, would reduce stocks to 75,000 bales.

The situation is serious enough to call out the following from Liverpool:

The Cotton Supply Association have adopted a resolution looking to the speedy development of railways in India, in order to facilitate the exportation of cotton from that country. This course was taken in consequence of the insufficiency of the supply from the United States. The stock of American cotton is not large enough to keep the mills of Lancashire fully engaged.

Let us look back at the supplies from India for a few years, and some significant facts are apparent. In 1863 the average price of fair Dhollera was 21½d; in 1865, 14½d; in 1866, 12d; in 1867, 8¾d; in 1868, 8¼d. The receipts in England from India in 1866 were 1,847,709 bales; in 1867, 1,508,750; in 1868, 1,452,072. This year they are estimated at 1,300,000.

It would appear that high prices drew out cotton, and that as they declined the supplies fell off. We do not believe that new railways in India will add much to the supply of cotton, unless there was a probability that prices would rule as high as in 1864 and 1865. If sufficient labor can be obtained in this country, each year will show an increased crop, until, in time, a sufficient supply to keep the spindles of the world busy would be produced. In the meantime the English spinners have a remedy in their own hands, whenever they choose to apply it. Bring the consumption, by combination or otherwise, within the supply, whatever that may be, and they will secure more moderate prices for cotton, and make a satisfactory profit on what they do spin.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—10:25 p.m.—Cotton market is unchanged.

Ordinary, 27½c; good ordinary, 29½c; low middling, 32½c; middling, 33½c; good middling, 34½c.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 5—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opened firm at 12¼d for middling uplands, and 13d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day, 12,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—Shippers were more confident, and reported a better business at $2@2 50 per bbl. Index, though there was little or no improvement in receipts.

BACON—The market was steady and unchanged, with city cured clearsides generally 19@20c, and shoulders 15½@16c, in store, and country clearsides, choice, 18c; choice canvassed hams 24@26c, and plain unsmoked 21@22c, as to brand.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES—The market is fairly active and firm. Hemp and flax bagging ranges from 24@28c and light from 18@20c. No demand for rope. Iron ties, 7c per lb. Bailing twine, 18½@20c.

COFFEE—Inactive and unchange—inferior and choice Rio ranging from 19@28c, and Java 35@36c.

CORN—In fair receipt and unchanged in prices. Sales included a lot of 480 sacks prime shelled on levee at 95c.

CORN MEAL—The market was generally easier, though not very well supplied, green ranging from $4 35@4 50 per bbl at the mills and in store.

EGGS—Market easy and unchanged, choice in small packages selling at 14@15c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was steady though less active, with sales, mostly of medium grades, at $6 50@7 50 per bbl. It was difficult to move lower grades, and the demand for choice family and fancy continues on a limited scale.

FISH—No. 1 white fish, per half bbl, $10@11; shad, per half bbl, $8@8 50. Roe herring cut, per hf bbl, $7 50@8; do. gross, per bbl, $10.

FIRE BRICK—$55@6 per hundred.

HAY—A small lot of good timothy—45 bales—was jobbed out at $28 per ton on levee, early in the day, outside of which there was little or none on the market. The Minneola arrived later with several hundred bales.

HIDES—The demand continues steady at former prices. Flint per lb, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10c; green, 7½@8c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheep skins, 25c@$1 each.

HAIR—Plastering hair is $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs. in store.

LIVE STOCK—None but Texas cattle on the market, which are $25@60 per head. Western, per lb, gross, nominally 3@5c. Hogs dull at 7½@8c, gross. No sheep or lambs on the market, and a fair demand at $2@5 per head.

LARD—Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were light at 20c@20½c for tierce, 21½@22c for keg, and 22½c for caddies, city rendered, with country at 19@20c.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 50 to 90c per gallon in barrels, and 5 to 10c higher in half barrels and kegs, as in quality.

NAILS—Inactive and nominally $4 60 per keg rates.

ONIONS—Dull at $2 50 per bbl, shipping order, in lots, and $3@3 25 retail.

OATS—The market was lower and more animated, sales since last evening being 400 sacks new, in three lots, at 57½@58c on levee. No movement in old, which are held in store at 75c.

POULTRY—A sluggish trade reported, with sales of chickens at $2@3 50 per dozen, as in size, and hens and chickens mixed at $3 75@4 per dozen.

POTATOES—The market continued dull, though receipts were light, and shippers would not pay over $1@1 25 bbl, loose, while they can be had in shipping order at $1 75@2 per bbl, in a small way.

PORK—The market was quiet, and showed no quotable change of prices, mess jobbing from store at $35@35 50 per bbl.

RICE—The market is quiet, with Carolina 10@11c and Louisiana 9@10c per lb.

SUGAR—The market is quiet, with jobbing prices as follows: Open kettle Louisiana, common to choice, 12@15c; clarified, 15@17c; Demarara, 15@16¼c; Porto Rico, 13½@16c; hard refined, 17½@18c, soft refined, 15½@17c.

SALT—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 75@3 00; large do, $3 30@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

WHISKY—Inactive and unchanged, common rectified ranging from 70c@$1 25 per gallon, as to proof.

WHEAT—Receipts fair and demand steady from millers. Prices are for No. 2 red, $1 30@1 35; No. 1 white, $1 35@1 40; No. 2 red, $1 20@1 25; rejections, 75c@$1 25.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 4th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBT. A. COLLINS, individually and as partner with E. R. Knochs, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEO. C. PRICE and DANIEL R. HOOE, individually and as partners as Price & Hooe, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 17th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of M. L. WILLIAMS, of Fisherville, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 17th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN R. WHEELER, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. McCONNELL, individually and as one of the firm of McConnell & Bother and John E. Spicer & Co., of near Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of July, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WM. E. TRAXMAN and ALBERT PRICE, individually and as partners as Price & Yeatman, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 21st day of July, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Dr. W. E. HOGAN, of Bankruptcy, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 22d day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of KENNETH RAYNE, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, of Chambers & Rayner and Rayner & Snow, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, which has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of KENNETH RAYNE, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, of Chambers & Rayner and Rayner & Snow, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, which has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEO. C. PRICE and DANIEL R. HOOE, individually and as partners as Price & Hooe, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN R. WHEELER, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. McCONNELL, individually and as one of the firm of McConnell & Bother and John E. Spicer & Co., of near Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN R. WHEELER, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

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District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

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In Bankruptcy.

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At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. McCONNELL, individually and as one of the firm of McConnell & Bother and John E. Spicer & Co., of near Memphis, Shelby county,